

MANIPUR ANNUAL ADMINISTRATON REPORT



**FOR THE YEAR
ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1960**

Published by
MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, MANIPUR.

CONTENTS

I. Introduction.	1
II. Principal Events.	2
III. Administrative Reorganisation.	5
IV. Revenue Administration.	6
V. Law and Order	8
VI. Jail.	11
VII. Judicial Administration.	11
VIII. General Financial Position & Taxation Measures.	13
IX. Co-operation Movement.	16
X. Agriculture.	19
XI. Fishery Development.	21
XII. Veterinary & Animal Husbandary.	25
XIII. Handloom Industries.	28
XIV. Small Scale Industries.	30
XV. Forest	34
XVI. Education General.	35
XVII. Education Technical.	49
XVIII. Medical and Public Health.	52
XIX. Imphal Water Supply.	56
XX. Rehabilitation of Displaced person.	56
XXI. Public Works Department.	57
XXII. Community Development.	67
XXIII. State Transport.	72
XXIV. Imphal Municipality.	72
XXV. Territorial Council.	73
XXVI. State Trading.	75
XXVII. State Transport Authority.	75
XXVIII. Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes.	77
XXIX. Employment Exchange.	82
XXX. Statistical Bureau.	83
XXXI. Appendix.	84

MANIPUR TERRITORY ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1959-60

I. INTRODUCTION.

The Union Territory of Manipur is bounded on the north by the Naga Hills, on the west by the district of Cachar in Assam, on the east by Upper Burma and on the south by Lushai Hills. The territory comprises an area of 8,628.3 square miles. Nine-tenths of the area is hilly. Much of it is difficult of access and the oval shaped valley of Manipur consisting of about 700 square miles is situated in the middle surrounded on all sides by the hills. The territory takes its name from the valley. According to the 1951 Census, the total population is 5,77,635. This is very unevenly distributed since the hill areas consisting of more than 7,900 square miles have a population of 1,75,368 while the valley with an area of nearly 700 square miles has a population of 4,02,267. There is every reason to believe that the population has substantially increased after the 1951 census. Communications in the hill areas are very poor and many places can be reached only by walking through the jungle. The valley has a fairly adequate system of roads. Many of the administrative problems of Manipur, including to some extent those of law and order, stem from poor communications.

2. The Administration of the Union Territory of Manipur is conducted by a Chief Commissioner on behalf of the President of India. He is the Head of the Administration and is assisted by a Secretariat with a Chief Secretary and six Secretaries, two of whom are ex-officio Secretaries, and other ancillary officers.

Manipur is a one District Territory. There is one Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate for the entire area who is assisted by three Additional Deputy Commissioners (one each for Tribal Welfare, Development and Settlement) and by one Additional District Magistrate,

3. Shri J. M. Raina continued as the Chief Commissioner during the year 1959-60. Shri P. D. Tayal and Shri C. H. Naire continued as Chief Secretary and Deputy Commissioner respectively.

4. Shri T. N. R. Tirumulpad joined office as Judicial Commissioner with effect from 23-3-59. Shri S. N. Banerjee took over charge as District and Sessions Judge on 16-7-59. After an interregnum of two months during which period officiating arrangements were made, Shri Chandra Prakash took over as District and Sessions Judge on 17-9-59.

II. PRINCIPAL EVENTS DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW.

The Estimates Committee of Parliament visited Manipur on the 21st and 22nd October, 1959. The Committee, among other things, took special pains to examine the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Manipur.

2. During the months from June to October, 1959 different parts of Manipur were flooded twice. The places affected were Thoubal Sub-Division, Jiribam Sub-Division, Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishenpur, Ukhrul and Tamenglong Sub-Division. Some of the areas suffered twice. The Administration took steps to succour the people; breached portions of river banks were repaired by the Public Works Department in cooperation with the people and medical relief was rushed to the affected areas. To ensure adequate relief measures a District Emergency Relief Organisation Committee was formed and on the recommendation of the Committee the following relief measures were implemented:—

- (i) House building subsidies and gratuitous relief amounting to Rs. 23,825/- were given to deserving cases.
- (ii) Agricultural loans were made available and the Director of Agriculture helped the farmers by distributing paddy seedlings worth about Rs. 2,985/-.
- (iii) Free distribution of Rice, Dal, Salt, Kerosene Oil, Milk Powder and Clothes for children in need, etc. was carried out extensively. 886 maunds of Rice, 139 maunds of Dal, 60 maunds of Salt and 90 Tins of Kerosene Oil were distributed on the spot in different parts of the Territory.

- (iv) Paddy crops in about 35 villages in Chura-chandpur and Jiribam Sub-Divisions were very severely damaged by rats as well as untimely and heavy rain and high winds. Similarly crops were partially damaged in Ukhrul and Tengnoupal Sub-Divisions as well.

3. Normally Manipur is a surplus area from the point of view of rice production. Due to floods and other factors the price of rice rose to about Rs 24/- per maund in the month of October, 1959. To meet the situation and to bring down the price of rice and paddy, 13 fair price shops were opened in the valley. Nearly 12,420 maunds of rice were released from the State Godown and distributed to 36,494 card holders.

4. There was no major change in the Administrative set up in the Territory except the following:—

- (i) For effective coordination between the Secretariat and the Departments, Secretaries were made Heads of Departments in certain cases and the Heads of Departments were empowered to function as Secretaries in two cases. The Secretary (Development) functioned as Head of Department for Animal Husbandry and Fishery, Secretary (Finance) for Press and Statistical Departments, Secretary (Law) for State Trading and the Government Advocate's Department and the Secretary (Medical) for Forest and Cooperative Departments. The Director of Education works as the Secretary for Education and the Principal Engineering Officer, Public Works Department, as the Secretary for Works.
- (ii) With a view to enforce strict economy measures and to pursue the objective of economy more vigorously the Economy Board constituted by an order dated 10-8-1957 has been reconstituted on a broader basis. The new Board consists of the following members:—

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|-----|------------------|
| 1. Chief Commissioner | ... | ... | Chairman |
| 2. Chief Secretary | | ... | Member |
| 3. Finance Secretary | | ... | Member-Secretary |
| 4. Deputy Commissioner | | ... | Member |
| 5. Principal Engineering Officer | | ... | Member |

5. The Board normally meets on the 1st Saturday of every month and in case of that day being a holiday on the next opening day. The Board among other things will advise the Administration on the following :—

- (a) Proposals for creation of new posts.
- (b) Proposals for filling up existing vacancies.
- (c) New Schemes, Projects and works ; and
- (d) Such other matters as may be specified from time to time.

6. The Departmental Promotion Committee for Class I and Class II posts formed last year consisting of a member of the U. P. S. C. as Chairman, the Chief Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, and the Finance Secretary, as members, and the Head of Department concerned as member Secretary, continued to function effectively. The Departmental Promotion Committees for appointments and promotion to Class II and Class III Gazetted and non-Gazetted Posts also continue to function satisfactorily.

7. In April, 1959 the Chief Secretary was formally nominated as the Vigilance Officer of the Administration. He was put in charge of measures for the prevention/detection of corruption and other mal-practices in the Territory. His functions also include the examination of the existing organisations and procedures with a view to eliminate delays and also to minimise factors which provide opportunity for corruption or mal-practice. In September, 1959, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector and three constables were appointed for investigating charges of corruption and mal-practice against Government servants. Towards the end of the year a full-time Assistant Secretary was appointed to assist the Chief Secretary in disposing of Vigilance cases.

8. There were three cases of embezzlement of Government money in the Manipur State Transport, pending at the beginning of the year. Two of these have since been finalised. In one case, the Government servant concerned was dismissed ; in the other, his services were terminated. Departmental Proceedings were initiated during the year against two Executive Engineers, two Assistant

Engineers and one Section Officer of the Manipur Public Works Department and against seven officials of the Forest Department.

9. Shri Ranbir Singh, an Assistant Secretary to the Administration, proceeded overseas in January, 1960 under the scholarship from the Indian Institute of Public Administration, for studies and practical training in Organisation and Methods in the U. K., U. S. A. and the continent of Europe.

Shri Prem Prakash, an Officer from the Secretariat Training School in New Delhi was also brought out on deputation to Manipur for imparting training in office practice/procedures to the officials of the Administration and the Territorial Council.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION

At district level, the set-up of Manipur, before re-organisation at the beginning of the year under report, was as follows :—

Hill Sub Divisions :—

1. Tamenglong.
2. Churachandpur.
3. Ukhrul.
4. Jiribam.

Hill Circles :—

1. Mao.
2. Sadar Hill Circle including Tengnoupal area.

Valley Tehsils :—

1. Thoubal Tehsil.
2. Bishenpur Tehsil.
3. Imphal East Tehsil.
4. Imphal West Tehsil.

2. In order to ensure closer contact between the Administration and the people in the hill areas, not only for the maintenance of law and order but also for expeditious implementation of various development programmes taken up during the course of the Plan, it has been found

necessary to increase the number of administrative units. In the circumstances fifteen administrative units have been created and the two circles of (i) Mao and (ii) Sadar Hills including Tengnoupal, have been upgraded as Sub-Divisions. The 4 Tehsils of the valley—Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal and Bishenpur have been upgraded to Sub-Divisions and each has been placed under one Extra Assistant Commissioner who also works as the S. D. O./S. D. M. The new administrative Circles are divided among the Sub-Divisions as follows :—

Tamenglong Sub-Division	...	Three Circles
Churachandpur Sub-Division	...	do
Ukhruat Sub-Division	...	do
Jiribam Sub-Division	...	Two Circles
Mao Sub-Division	...	do
Tengnoupal Sub-Division	...	do
Imphal East	...	One Circle
Imphal West	...	do
Thoubal	...	do
Bishenpur	...	do

The new arrangement has been found to be effective, convenient and useful.

IV. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The Union Territory of Manipur is divided into 10 Sub-Divisions, 6 in the hills and 4 in the valley. The 4 valley Sub-Divisions of Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal and Bishenpur remained as Tehsils upto 26-7-59, and were reorganised as Sub-Divisions with effect from 27-7-59. Each was placed under one E. A. O. to function as the Sub-Divisional Officer for administrative convenience. The Revenue Administration for the entire Territory is vested in the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur. During the period under report Shri C. H. Naire, I. F. A. S., continued to hold the office of the Deputy Commissioner,

Manipur and he was assisted by two Additional Deputy Commissioners, one Additional District Magistrate, and eight Sub-Divisional Officers for the administration of Revenue in the Territory.

There has been no change in the Land Revenue system. The land revenue is assessed at a flat rate of Rs. 9/- per pari (2½ acres) in the valley area and in the hill areas House tax at a flat rate of Rs. 3/- is realised.

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill for Manipur has been drawn up and is under the consideration of the Govt. of India. This bill contains provisions for rights of tenants, prevention of fragmentation of holdings, rights of land owners, ceiling of land holdings and also fixation of reasonable rent for land.

SETTLEMENT OF LAND WITH CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES.—Nearly 1,000 acres of land have been settled with Co-operative Farming Societies and landless individuals.

FISHERY DEVELOPMENT.—A Fishery Department has been established since the 1st quarter of the year and the Department was placed under one Chief Fishery Officer, responsible for collection of fishery revenue and development of fisheries. Out of the total demand of Fishery revenue of Rs. 3,84,407/- total collection of Rs. 3,83,859/- was made.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOAN.—A total of Rs. 4,99,799.50 NP. was disbursed as Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans to cultivators against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 5 lakhs.

HOUSING LOAN.—Under Low Income Group Housing Scheme Rs. 3 lakhs were distributed to 76 loanees against sanction of the same amount and in the course of the year 47 houses were completed and other houses were in progress.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.—Shri M. Bhattacharyya, I.A.S., Additional Deputy Commissioner, was in charge of the settlement operations. Survey and Settle-

ment of 83 villages covering an area of 64,626 acres was completed. Theodolite Survey of 18 villages of an area of 32 square miles in Imphal West Tehsil and traverse work of 120 square miles in Bishenpur Tehsil had been carried out. Preparation of records of rights for 43 villages was being completed. Final publication of the records would be made after fixation of rate of revenue. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,81,039/-. The operations will be completed by about 1966.

V. LAW AND ORDER

The Law and Order situation in the Territory remained satisfactory on the whole except for increased activities by the Naga Hostiles in the areas bordering Naga Hills, Tamenglong Sub-Division and Ukhrul.

2. 37 dacoities were reported to have been committed by armed Naga Hostiles in the Hill areas of this Territory as against 11 during the year 1958-59. Of these, 3 dacoities which were committed on 10-10-59 at Chalyang Kuki Village and Tolyang and Sovaphung villages were of a serious nature. There were six armed encounters of which 3 were between the Police and the Naga Hostiles on 17-6-59, 21-7-59 and 11-8-59 at Joute in Tamenglong area, at a place near Makru river about 4 miles west of Azuram and at a place near Taobam Village in Tamenglong area respectively; two were between Assam Rifles and Naga hostiles on 24-9-59 and 7-11-59 at 52 m/s on old Cachar Road and at Wahang Village, Ukhrul respectively, and one was between Manipur Rifles and Naga Hostiles on 17-3-60 at Phaikhulam. In all these encounters our forces did well.

3. There were some cases of infiltration by Naga Hostiles in Mao, Ukhrul, Tamenglong and Nungba areas for obtaining cash, rice, medicine, clothes etc. and to urge the local Nagas to join them and to organise Naga Home Guards with a view to disturb the Law and Order of the land. A few Naga Home Guard centres were also formed. Intensive raids were carried out by the Government and as a result, several persons, who owed allegiance to these

subversive organisations surrendered to the Administration. Two Political parties—Paite National Council and Naga National Council—have been formed. The former decided to move the authorities for the creation of a new district comprising of Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Jiribam Sub-Divisions while the latter started a movement for a joint Administrative unit for all Nagas living in Manipur and in Naga Hills and for sending relief to the distressed Nagas living in Naga Hills.

4. The situation on the whole has, however, been under control.

5. As regards recovery of unlicensed arms, special efforts were made for the recovery of unlicensed weapons and ammunition and 43 Rifles, 3 Pistols, 32 guns, 7,294 gun parts, 1,30,769 pieces of ammunition of all types and 63 maunds and 39 seers of gun powder were recovered.

6. There has been some increase in crimes during the year under review. The opening of more Police Outposts which provided increased opportunities for registration of crimes and the intensive drive launched by the Police against offences relating to Excise and gambling fully account for it.

7. 2,002 cases were registered in 1959-60 as against 1,317 during the year 1958-59 as detailed below:—

	Decoy.	Bobbery.	Murder	Burglary.	Rioting.	Kidnapping.	Smuggling.	Excise.	Gambling.	Theft includ- ing cattle lifting.	Other Crimes.	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1958-59	25	7	9	127	32	76	128	323	599	1317
1959-60	62	8	16	166	61	80	110	445	118	420	531	2002

Out of 2,002 cases registered, investigation of 945 cases was completed and 1,057 cases were under investigation at the close of the year under review. 320 cases were returned under final report and 625 were sent up.

for prosecution in the courts. Of these 625 cases 162 ended in conviction, 30 in discharge or acquittal, 10 were compounded, 12 were otherwise disposed of and 411 cases were pending trial in the courts.

Investigation and prosecution of cases still require considerable improvement and steps are being taken to make the necessary improvements.

8. POLICE STATIONS AND OUTPOSTS.—This Territory had at the close of 1958-59 only 12 Police Stations and 8 outposts. 2 new Police Stations at Lukhambi and Azuram have been established in 1959-60. The strength of the Police Force has been augmented by 6 Deputy Superintendents of Police (viz., 1 for Vigilance, 3 for Criminal work, and 2 for Manipur Rifles), 2 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 17 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 12 Head Constables, and 245 Constables during 1959-60.

9. TRAINING.—Steps have been taken to give adequate training to the newly recruited officers as well as departmental personnel. Five Sub-Inspectors (3 direct recruits and 2 Departmental nominees) and 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector (direct recruit) are undergoing training at the Police Training Colleges at Barrackpore, West Bengal and Dergaon, Assam, respectively. One Sub-Inspector was trained in Cypher Basic Training at New Delhi and 2 Civil Police personnel received training as armourers at Secunderabad. 8 Wireless operators are now under training at Tollygunge, Calcutta. 177 recruit constables were trained in drill, musketry etc. and 27 more recruits are undergoing training. 97 Manipur Rifles recruits were also given training.

10. POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—A regular C. I. D. branch has now been established. A Police Wireless Grid is operating in most parts of the Territory.

11. FIRE SERVICE ORGANISATION. A regular Fire service Organisation has now been established.

VI. IMPHAL JAIL

Shri S. Goswami and Shri K. Lamphel Singh, continued as the Inspector General of Prisons and Superintendent of Jail respectively during the year. With a view to remove the inconvenience of transporting prisoners and undertrials to Imphal from the distant Subdivisions of Jiribam and Tamenglong, opening of one sub-jail in each of these two places has been sanctioned. The construction works are not yet completed, but the required staff have been recruited and are being trained. The diet scales of the prisoners were increased substantially during the year. A procedure for the release of prisoners on parole and for furlough in the Imphal Jail has been adopted with effect from 24-1-59.

2. The number of prisoners admitted during the year under report is as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Convicted prisoners	336 plus	9	345
(b) Undertrial prisoners	1216 „	35	1251
(c) Civil prisoners	Nil „	Nil	Nil
(d) Lunatics	23 „	2	25

3. INCOME:—During the year Rs. 4558.64 NP. was received from the sale of miscellaneous articles and Rs. 353.37 NP. from the sale of manufactured articles.

4. EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,56,951.70 NP. including Rs. 1,17,060/- on other charges and the balance on pay and allowances of officers and staff and payment to other Government Departments.

VII. JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

There is no High Court for Manipur. The duties of the High Court are discharged by the Judicial Commissioner who has been appointed jointly for Manipur and Tripura. Shri T. N. R. Tirumalpad, B. A., B. L. took over charge on 23rd March, 1959 from Shri J. N. Datta, B. A., LL. B. as Judicial Commissioner for Manipur and Tripura. He sits at Agartala for about 10 days in a month. During the remaining period of the month, he holds his Court in Imphal.

2. Besides the Magistrates, the Judiciary in Manipur, subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, consists of the Courts of one District & Sessions Judge, two Subordinate Judges and one Munsiff with head quarters at Imphal.

3. The Subordinate Judges exercise unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction in Civil matters whereas the Munsiff exercises powers not exceeding Rs. 2,000/- in value. The Munsiff has also been vested with powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

The Sub-Divisional Officers of Churachandpur, Ukhrul and Tamenglong are vested with the powers of a Munsiff to try civil suits upto the value of Rs. 2,000/-. The S. D. O., Jiribam and the S. D. C Mao, have powers to try civil suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000/-. The S. D. Cs have been vested with the powers of Munsiffs to try Civil suits in Hill Areas upto the value of Rs 500/- and with the powers of the 2nd Class Magistrates in respect of Criminal Cases.

4. The construction of additions to the court-rooms of the second Sub-Judge and the Munsiff has been completed during the year under report. A separate Court House of the Judicial Commissioner is under construction.

5 The disposal of cases during the year under report in the court of the Judicial Commissioner and the courts subordinate to him is given below:—

Year.	Name of Court.	No. of cases filed.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending.
1	2	3	4	5
1959-60.	Judicial Commissioner Court.	277	188	89
1959-60.	District & Sessions Court.	591	282	309
1959-60.	Sub-Judge I.	201	111	90
1959-60.	Sub-Judge II.	287	128	159
1959-60.	Munsiff.	698	281	417

Legislation undertaken and laws extended.

6. The following Acts have been extended to this Territory during the year under review :—

1. The Orissa Warehousing Act, 1956.
2. The Societies Registration (Assam Fourth Amendment) Act, 1957.
3. The Societies Registration (Assam Fifth Amendment) Act, 1958.

VIII. GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION AND TAXATION MEASURES UNDERTAKEN.

(i) RECEIPTS :—The actual receipts for 1959-60 are Rs. 46,71,400/- as detailed below :—

VII—Land Revenue	Rs. 15,18,830/-
VIII—State Excise.	... 3,851/-
IX—Stamps.	... 1,74,213/-
X—Forests.	... 2,87,406/-
XI—Registration.	... 41,837/-
XII—Motor Vehicles Tax.	... 2,96,748/-
XIIA—Sales Tax.	... 3,21,005/-
XIII—Other Taxes & Duties.	... 1,62,673/-
XX—Interest.	... 6,990/-
XXI—Administration of Justice.	... 34,933/-
XXII—Jails & Convict Settlement.	... 5,148/-
XXIII—Police.	... 30,370/-
XXVI—Education.	... 2,23,761/-
XXVII—Medical	... 21,880/-
XXVIII—Public Health.	... 284/-
XXIX—Agriculture.	... 50,246/-
XXX—Veterinary.	... 4,256/-
XXXI—Co-operation.	... 1,186/-
XXXII—Industry.	... 13,970/-
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Department.	... 21,952/-
XXXIX—Civil Works.	... 52,535/-
XLI—Electricity	... 3,10,110/-
XLVI—Road Transport.	... 9,60,000/-
XLVI—Miscellaneous.	... 92,146/-
XLIV—Receipts in-aid of Superannuation.	... 1,731/-
XLV—Stationery & Printing.	... 33,335/-
	46,71,396/-
Say Rs.	46,71,400/-

The above amount does not include the receipts collected by the Manipur Territorial Council which are estimated to be Rs. 2,32,000/-.

(ii) **EXPENDITURE** :—The expenditure for 1959-60 is Rs. 3,59,21,600/- including inter alia expenditure of Rs. 8,96,500/- incurred on Minor Irrigation, District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Purchase of Food-grains and Education of Co-operative Personnel. This expenditure also includes a sum of Rs. 68,35,200/- paid to the Territorial Council as contribution.

The average income of the Administration for the last five years from 1955-56 to 1959-1960 is Rs. 34,09,400/- as against the average expenditure of Rs. 2,14,45,000/- during the same period.

The revenue in Manipur is mainly collected from the following sources :—

- (i) Land Revenue.
- (ii) Excise.
- (iii) Taxes on Vehicles.
- (iv) Entertainment tax.
- (v) Sales Tax.
- (vi) Water Rate.
- (vii) Municipal Tax.
- (viii) Forest.

2. **LAND REVENUE**.—Total collection of Land Revenue during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 15,18,830/- as against the realisation of Rs. 12,70,755/- during the preceding year. 10% of the total collection minus establishment charges is contributed to the Manipur Territorial Council. Arrears as on 31-3-1960 amounted to Rs. 17,31,352.12 NP.

3. **EXCISE** :—The Excise Revenue is collected under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act I of 1910 as extended to Manipur. Total collection during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 3,851/- as against realisation of Rs. 18,457/- during the preceding year. Arrears as on 31-3-1960 was nil. The revenue from this source has dwindled on account of closing down of opium and liquor shops in the Territory in pursuance of the Prohibition Policy of the Government of India.

4. **TAKES ON VEHICLES** :—Taxes on Vehicles continue to be collected under the Assam Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, 1936 as extended to Manipur. Total collection during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 296,748/- as against the realisation of Rs. 3,09,977/- during the preceding year.

5. **OTHER TAKES AND DUTIES** :—The entertainment tax continues to be levied under the Assam Amusement Tax and Betting Tax Act as extended to Manipur. Total collection during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 1,62,673/- as against the realisation of Rs. 2,17,042/- during the preceding year. Arrears as on 31-3-1960 amounted to Rs. 614/-.

6. **SALES TAX** :—

- (a) Central Sales Tax in the course of Inter-State Trade or Commerce continues to be collected under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 as amended up-to-date. Total collection during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 1,291/- as against a collection of Rs. 2,285/- in the preceding year. Arrears as on 31-3-1960 were Rs. 1,264/-.
- (b) Local Sales Tax continued to be levied in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947 as extended to Manipur under the late Ministry of States Notification No. S. R. O. 1038 dated 3rd July, 1951. The total amount collected during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 2,24,522/- as against a collection of Rs. 1,34,146/- during the preceding year. Arrears as on 31-3-1960 amounted to Rs. 37,247/-.
- (c) Sales Tax on motor spirit and lubricants continued to be levied under the Assam (Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Act, 1939 as adopted in Manipur. The collection during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 1,33,805/- as against a collection of Rs. 1,28,672/- during the preceding year.

7. **WATER RATE** :—Total amount of Water Rate collected during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 11,735/- as against a collection of Rs. 8,352/- during the preceding year.

8. **FORESTS** :—Total amount collected during the period under report was Rs. 2,87,406/-.

IX. CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The Secretary of the Administration dealing with the subject was declared as the Head of the Department on the 7th December, 1959 to ensure greater co-ordination between the policy making and the executive functions of the Co-operative Department. The Department continued having a Registrar assisted by 3 Assistant Registrars, 24 Inspectors and 7 Assistant Auditors. The Registrar had the following branches each under the charge of one Inspector to help him in his various activities.

1. General Branch.
2. Industrial Branch.
3. Statistical Branch.

The Industrial Section was transferred to the Department of Industries during the year under review. The organisation and supervision of the Co-operative Societies were under the charge of 12 Circle Officers of the rank of Inspector. They were in charge of audit and inspection work of the societies in their respective areas.

50 Societies were organised and registered during the first half of the year under report. The aggregate number of societies at the end of the Co-operative Year 1958-59 (i. e. year ending on 30-6-59) was 122. Details are as follows.

1. Societies Organised Typewise

1. Fishing Societies	...	14
2. Weavers' Societies	...	2
3. Industrial Societies	...	18
4. Farming Co-operative Societies	...	11
5. Non-Agricultural Credit Co-op. Societies		1
6. Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies	...	3
7. Consumers Societies	...	1
Total—		<hr/> 50

H. Total No. of Societies.

1. Manipur State Co-op. Bank Ltd.	1
2. Manipur Apex Marketing C. S. Ltd.	1
3. Primary Marketing C. S. Ltd.	1
4. Agricultural Credit Societies.	34
5. Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.	7
6. Farming Societies.	17
7. Fishing Societies.	21
8. Agrl. Non-Credit Societies.	5
9. Non-Agrl. Non-Credit Societies.	14
10. Consumers Societies.	20
11. Manipur State Co-op. Union Ltd.	1

Total— 122

2. **MANIPUR STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK.**—The Manipur State Co-operative Bank in addition to its normal functions has taken up all commercial functions as well. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India as loan against guarantee of Government of India for seasonal agricultural operation and marketing of crops. The Bank advanced a sum of Rs. 55,000/- as Agricultural loan to 4 large sized Societies. The paid up share capital, at the close of the year was Rs. 2,92,500/- as against Rs. 1,36,000/- of the previous year. Out of this sum, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was the Administration's share in the Bank. At the close of the year the Bank was holding a deposit of Rs. 4,29,300/- from Primary Societies and individuals as against Rs. 3,81,000/- during the previous year. Shri J. N. Sharma of the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank who was the Manager of the Bank since its start was relieved by Shri C. R. Sengupta on 15-5-59.

3. **APEX MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.**—The Apex Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. was made the procuring agency for the procurement of rice and paddy. The society has been arranging procurement of rice and paddy from the cultivators through the Primary Societies including large sized Societies. This body was dealing in various

agricultural crops such as rice, paddy, maize, wheat, mustard seeds and potatoes. The society was able to handle trade amounting to Rs. 3,55,424/- and expand its business activities with the co-operation of the Administration. One member of the Staff of the society underwent training in Co-operative Marketing at Meerut and another member also received training in storage and inspection under the sponsorship of the Directorate of Marketing, Government of India, Nagpur.

4. THE MOIRANG PRIMARY MARKETING SOCIETY LTD.—The Moirang Primary Co-operative Marketing Society had almost completed the construction of its godown. During the year under report this society purchased and sold paddy of the value of Rs. 26,278/-. This Primary Society is located in a rural area and has been doing business in paddy and rice.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

A. CREDIT SOCIETIES AS ON 30-6-59.

No. of Societies.		Total.	No. of Members.	Owned Capital.	Working Capital.
Large Sized.	Small Sized.				
19	12	31	4,035	Rs.1,92,703	Rs.3,01,213

B. APEX MARKETING SOCIETY AS ON 30-6-59.

No. of Societies.	Owned Capital.	Working Capital.	Goods Received.	Goods Sold.
1	Rs.17,970	Rs.16,425	Rs.3,56,424	Rs.27,995

C. PRIMARY MARKETING SOCIETY AS ON 30-6-59.

No. of Societies.	Owned Capital.	Working Capital.	Goods Received.	Goods Sold.
1	Rs.16,380	Rs.25,380	Rs.26,278	Rs.27,995

D. FARMING SOCIETIES AS ON 30-6-59.

No. of Societies.	Owned Capital.	Working Capital.	Land owned.	Land under cultivation.
16	Rs. 23,583	Rs. 51,799	373 acres.	272 acres.

E. FISHING SOCIETIES AS ON 30-6-59.

No. of Societies.	Owned Capital.	Working Capital.	Goods Received.	Goods Sold.
20	Rs. 1,55,154	Rs. 1,88,962	Rs. 42,531	Rs. 56,757

F. NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES AS ON 30-6-59.

No. of Societies.	Owned Capital.	Working Capital.	Deposits from		
			Members.	Non-Members.	Societies.
7	Rs. 71,998	Rs. 1,13,084	Rs. 9,975	Rs. 262	Rs. 14,611

G. AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES AS ON 30-6-59.

No. of Societies.	Owned Capital.	Working Capital.	Goods Received.	Goods Sold.
4	Rs. 4,870	Rs. 7,810	Rs. 100	Rs. 128

X. AGRICULTURE.

Shri L. Udhob Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.) was in charge of the Agricultural Department. The Department was strengthened by creating two posts of Asstt. Agricultural Officers against which two officers with B.Sc. degrees in Agriculture were appointed.

2. EXTENSION (PROPAGANDA & PUBLICITY) ACTIVITIES.—The demonstration and publicity work of the department were extended to the interior villages for the first time and considerable progress was made in extension activities.

3. **OPENING OF SALE DEPOTS.**—9 new Sale Depots for stocking agricultural requisites like green manuring seeds, manure mixture, pesticides, improved seeds, improved implements etc. were opened at the following important village markets and other village centres outside the N. E. S. Block areas in order that essential agricultural requisites should be made available to the cultivators.

1. Sagoltongba.
2. Mayanglangjing.
3. Oinam.
4. Bishenpur.
5. Terakhongsangbi.
6. Lilong.
7. Hiyangthang.
8. Kousou.
9. Chakpikarong.

4. **GREEN MANURING CAMPAIGN.**—During the Kharif season, 1959 demonstration plots of Dhaincha green manuring comprising about 585 acres of land were laid out in the private cultivators' holdings as against 78 acres of the previous year. This showed the increasing interest by the farmers in green manuring practice.

5. **PREPARATION OF COMPOST MANURE.**—Greater emphasis was given to increase local manurial resources during the year; about 11,450 tons of compost manure were prepared under the guidance and supervision of the field staff of the department as against about 1020 tons during the previous year 1958-59.

6. **POPULARISATION AND USE OF FERTILIZERS.**—The local agriculturists are taking greater interest in the use of manure mixture. About 3,630 mds. of manure mixture, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and mustard oil cake powder were distributed during the year under review as against 1220 mds. of the year 1958-59.

7. **JAPANESE METHOD OF PADDY CULTIVATION.**—Demonstration plots under this method comprising 885 acres were laid out as against 210 acres only during the previous year. This showed increasing adoption of this method by the farmers.

8. **FREE FERTILIZER DEMONSTRATION.**—401 Free Fertilizer demonstration plots comprising about 241 acres were laid out in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of application of different kinds of fertilizers at different doses in the different types of soils.

9. **INTRODUCTION AND POPULARISATION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—Popularisation of improved agricultural implements was an important item in the activities of the Department; various kinds of improved implements were procured and demonstrations carried out. The implements procured were :—

1. 148 Sabash Moul Board ploughs.
2. 36 Cultivators with seeding attachments.
3. 100 Japanese weeders.
4. 54 Maize shellers.
5. 2 Winnowing fans.
6. 7 Paddy and wheat threshers.
7. 9 Buck scrappers.
8. 9 Bund formers.
9. 3 Bullock drawn seed drills.

92 Sabash ploughs, 5 Cultivators with seeding attachments, 66 Japanese weeders and 37 Maize shellers were sold at subsidised rates.

10. **PLANT PROTECTION MEASURES.**—61 new hand-operated dusters, 38 new hand operated sprayers and 33 new cynogas foot pumps were added. Seed treatment of paddy was introduced for the 1st time. 250 mds. of Ramtuli paddy seeds and 375 mds. of wheat seeds were treated with Agrosan 'GN'. There was no serious incident of insect pests.

About 20½ tons of 5% B. H. C. dust, 18 cwts. of 50% D. D. T. powder, about 1 ton of Zinc Phosphide and small quantities of other pesticides and rodenticides were distributed at subsidised rates to the cultivators for control of insect pests, plant diseases and field rats.

11. **ORGANIZATION OF CROP COMPETITIONS.**—Crop competition of maize, paddy and wheat crops were organised for the first time on State level and circle levels. The

response was quite encouraging. 450 competitors of 7 circles of Field Assistants/Village level workers joined the maize crop competition; 1,924 competitors of 34 circles joined the paddy crop competition; 133 competitors of 3 circles joined the wheat crop competition. The competitors who produced the highest yields of maize and paddy in the State by adopting improved practices were given a first prize of Rs. 1,000/- each, and the second and third highest producers of paddy and maize prizes of Rs. 700/- and Rs. 300/- each respectively. At the circle level, a cash prize of Rs. 100/- each to the best competitors of paddy and maize was given.

12. HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—10,000 fruit grafts and seedlings of apple, apricots, pears, cherry, almond, walnut etc. were procured at a cost of Rs. 15,039/- from the Fruit Research Stations at Saharanpur and Chaudhatia. Out of this about 9,190 fruit samplings were sold to the intending growers at subsidised rates and the rest were planted in the Govt. Agricultural Farms.

13. FRUIT PRESERVATION UNIT.—In course of the year 1,740 lbs. of orange squash, 16,460 lbs. of pine apple squash, and 41 lbs. of lemon squash were prepared. 314 lbs. of jam and jelly of plum, guava and peach and 40 cans of pine apple rings each containing about 30 oz. were prepared. Out of this 876 bottles containing 1,314 lbs. of orange, pineapple and lemon squash, 204 lbs. of jam and jelly and 26 cans of pine apple rings were sold during the year under report.

14. EXPERIMENT & RESEARCH.—A Soil Testing Laboratory was opened towards the end of the year under report at the Govt. Agricultural Farm at Mantripukhari. Laboratory equipment and apparatus for about Rs. 6,000/- were purchased and analysis of soil was started. Soil samples were collected for the purpose.

VARIETAL TRIALS OF CROPS.—Varietal trials of different improved varieties of crops were conducted in the Govt. Agricultural Farms, and the following results were obtained.

Maize.—Out of 4 varieties tried N.C. 27 hybrid was found to be the best suitable variety.

PADDY.—Out of 4 varieties tried “Ramtulsi” and “Moirangphon” were found to be more yielding than others.

POTATO.—Out of 13 varieties tried varieties PS 529, PS 1018 and PS 208 were found to be the most suitable varieties for local conditions.

PEA.—As for pea out of 19 varieties tried “Makhayat-mubi” a local variety was giving the highest yield.

COTTON.—As for cotton “Prabhani American Cotton” was found better than “Andrew” and local short staple variety.

EARLY PADDY.—“Phougak” and “Tumai” local varieties were found giving higher yields than “Keimurari” variety.

15. **AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION SCHEME**.—14 students continued training for Degree course in Agriculture in different Agricultural Colleges outside the State. 6 new students were deputed for degree course in Agriculture at Ranchi and Jorhat. 2 new students were also deputed for Post-Graduate course in Agriculture (1 for Chemistry and 1 for Horticulture) at the I. A. R. I., New Delhi.

16. TRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME :—

(a) **SHIFTING CULTIVATION CONTROL SCHEME** (Centrally Sponsored).—Agricultural Demonstration-cum-Experimental Farms at Nungba and Tinsong were continued. Another Agricultural Demonstration-cum-Experimental Farm at Phaisat area was started; about 10 acres of land were reclaimed and terraced. 310 acres of new land in Tinsong Thanlon area, 453 acres of new land at Phaisat area and additional 400 acres of new land at Jiribam and Tengnoupal areas were reclaimed and terraced through the tribal cultivators for demonstration purposes. This would serve to educate them against their age-old practice of Jhuming or Shifting cultivation. Construction of farm buildings and fencing of Tinsong Farm was completed.

(b) **DEMONSTRATION-CUM-EXPERIMENTAL FARMS IN THE HILLS** (Territory sponsored).—The Demonstration-cum-experimental Farms at Maram, Tengnoupal, Jiribam and Thanlon continued to work effectively. Construction of

buildings at Tengnoupal and Thanlon was completed and the farms were extended by reclaiming and terracing additional areas.

Under the Central and State Sponsored Tribal Development Schemes a sum of Rs. 2.11 lakhs was spent in the course of the year under review.

17. REVENUE & EXPENDITURE.—Both the expenditure and the revenue of the Agricultural Department rose sharply. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 4.03 lakhs both for Plan and non-Plan as against Rs. 2.59 lakhs in 1958-59 and revenue was Rs. 0.37 lakhs as against Rs. 0.28 lakhs in 1958-59.

XI. FISHERY DEVELOPMENT.

A separate Fishery Office was opened in April, 1959 with the Chief Fishery Officer as the Head of Office. The functions were disposal of normal revenue matters of the existing Govt. fisheries and implementation of the Fishery development Scheme of the 2nd Five Year Plan. After the establishment of a separate office, there was appreciable progress in the programme of expansion of fish distribution. The Wangbal Farm was expanded to accommodate 3 lakhs of fry for distribution by the next year. Two more distribution centres had been established at Ningthoukhong village under Bishenpur Block and at Chingaren in the Imphal East Block to carry out the Pilot Project for intensive development of inland fisheries in C. D. Blocks. A scheme for having another fish fry Distribution Centre in Imphal West at Lamphel was in hand which will have 60 nurseries and 2 rearing tanks and two stocking tanks. These four fish fry Distribution Centres will have capacity to grow about 15 lakhs of fry fish by the year 1960-61.

2. A survey of the existing ponds where pond fish culture could be taken up was carried out and 13,200 tanks had been listed.

3. 2 lakhs of Indian major carp fry were purchased from the Fish Seed Syndicate Ltd, Calcutta, and they were supplied to the pond culturists at the subsidised rate of 3 Naye Paise per fingerling. 1,500 fingerlings of Mirror carp from the Himachal Pradesh and 1,680 fingerlings of Mirror carp from Bhimtal, U. P. were purchased for stocking in the stocking tanks in the Government Fish Farms for multiplication of fish seeds of this species.

4. The total amount spent during 1959-60 was Rs.70,225/- as against Rs. 13,000/- in 1958-59.

XII. VETERINARY & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, MANIPUR.

The Animal Husbandry Officer was in charge of the Department with the status of Head of Office while the Secretary, Development, was the Head of Department. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon received advanced course training at the Indian Veterinary Institute, Izatnagar for eight months and another Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer received training at Bangalore in the methods of freezing and storing bull semen. The Imphal Veterinary Hospital runs six weekly dispensaries at Khumbong, Nambol, Mayang Imphal, Lamsang Leikinthabi and Irinbung. Two Veterinary Out-posts at Jiribam and Mao were transferred to the Manipur Territorial Council with effect from 1-5-59. The hospital and the six dispensaries treated 68 indoor patients and 23,247 out-door-patients. The total number of Inoculations and Castrations performed were 12,162 and 755 respectively. Apart from these the touring Dispensaries visited 705 villages and treatment was given to 9,990 cattle which suffered from contagious and non-contagious diseases. Total number of cases supplied with medicines was 15,403.

2. The following achievements were made during the year under review :—

- (i) **ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION. (KEY VILLAGE) SCHEME.**—The Scheme was operated from Imphal and Thoubal Centres. The Imphal Centre had seven sub-Centres and the Thoubal Centre had six sub-Centres with eight Red

Sindhi Bulls for Imphal and nine Haryana Bulls for Thoubal. In these Centres and sub-Centres, free services for sterility treatment and prophylactic inoculation were provided. Performances under the scheme were:—

Insemination performed.	Castration performed.	Collection of semen.	No. of cattle treated for sterility.	Inoculation performed.	Follow Up		No. of calves born of the technique.	
					Cases attended.	Result.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2130	1224	659 times	100	2411	638	48% pregnant.	283	263

- (ii) **CROSS BREEDING SCHEME.**— This Scheme continued to be implemented at 5 Centres Kangpokpi, Kanglatongbi, Bishenpur, Phaugakchaw Ekhai and Churachandpur. Jersey Breed semen collected from Calcutta was used and 25 NP was paid to each person who brought a cow or a heifer in heat, just to encourage him. The sub-Centres at Kalapahar and Porompat were shifted to Phaugakchaw Ekhai and Bishenpur respectively.

PERFORMANCE.—

Insemination performed.	Castration performed.	No. of cattle treated for sterility	Inoculation performed.	Follow up		No. of calves born of the technique.	
				Cases attended	Result.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
116	117	48	642	42	45%	14	26

- (iii) **POULTRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.**— The Poultry farm at Imphal continued. Steps for having eight sub-Centres all in hill areas had been initiated. Construction of 8 Poultry sheds with runs was completed and 8 Kerosene oil operated incubators of 72 eggs capacity each were purchased. The Centre at Imphal had foundation stock of 407 R. I. R. and W. L. H.

birds and two incubators of 416 eggs capacity each. The total expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 42,650/-.

(iv) **PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.**—This was a scheme newly taken up in 1958-59 with initial stock of 3 boars and 9 sows of Middle White Yorkshire breed. In course of the year under report 39 piglets of the breed were added. Additional sheds and runs had been constructed. The scheme was to distribute and sell the piglets at subsidised rates to interested breeders in and outside the development block areas to up-grade the local breeds. Expenditure during the year was Rs 42,650/-.

(v) **SHEEP BREEDING.**—This was a scheme newly taken up with the view of improving the local breeds which were poor in meat and wool. A foundation stock of 104 Patnai type was purchased and construction of two sheds at Ukhrul and Churachandpur completed. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,707/-.

(vi) **FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.**—No fund was originally included in the Second Five Year Plan for development of feed and fodder. But a scheme of the kind was found essential for feeding calves born through artificial insemination technique. A scheme was therefore drawn up in 1959-60 and implemented at Porompat. Fodder seeds and cuts like Para Berseem and Lucerne were imported and cultivated and Silo pits constructed.

(vii) **TRAINING :—**

(a) **FIELD ASSTT.-CUM-STOCKMEN.**—The Training Centre for Field Asstt.-cum-Stockmen attached to the Veterinary Hospital, Imphal continued to function and a stipend of Rs. 15/- P.M. was given to each of the trainees.

(b) **DEGREE COURSE.**—12 Stipendary students were undergoing training at different stages of the course at Gauhati Veterinary College.

Two departmental candidates were deputed for the course. The total expenditure under the training scheme was Rs. 6,990/-.

- (viii) **PUBLICITY FOR GOSAMBARDHANA.**—Gosambardhana was celebrated from 3rd to 21st November, 1959 in Tehsils, Block and Sub-Divisional Headquarters by organising cattle shows. Prizes were awarded to the owners of good cows, bulls, breeding bulls and calves.

XIII. HAND LOOM INDUSTRY.

During the period under report a sum of Rs. 27,081.51 NP was utilised in connection with the development of Handloom Industry in this Territory, the details of which were :—

	Amount spent.
1. Publicity and Propaganda.	Rs. 1,500.00
2. Subsidy on transport of yarn.	Rs. 754.12 NP
3. State participation in the share capital structure of the Apex Society(Loan)	Rs. 6,500.00 NP
4. Deputation of weavers.	Rs. 1,800.00 NP
5. Loan for share capital to 6 weavers' Co-operative Societies.	Rs. 3,947.75 NP
6. Purchase of samples.	Rs. 2,000.00 NP
7. Rebate.	Rs 9,009.64 NP
8. Running expenditure for 5 tribal Production-cum-Sales Societies.	Rs 1,570.00 NP
Total—	Rs.27,081.51 NP.

2. A Handloom Emporium was being established at Imphal. Handloom products and furniture for Rs. 5,682.73 NP were purchased.

3. A rebate of Rs. 9,009.64 NP on sale of Handloom Cloth was paid to 16 Weavers' Co-operative Societies and Rs. 3,947.75 NP was paid as loan for share capital to 6 Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

4. **62 Weavers' Co-operative Societies** with 5,015 looms and 5,029 weavers were under the Co-operative fold. Outside the Co-operative fold 2,00,258 looms have been registered of which 1,50,000 applications were received during 1959-60.

5. The type of yarn used in this Territory was mainly made by the Madura Mills etc. in South India. The weavers felt shortage of supply and also fluctuations in the price as the market was dictated to by a few private businessmen.

6. The 7th All India Handloom Week was observed at Imphal and an Exhibition also was held during the Week.

7. **TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEME.**—Three Weaving Centres and two Carpentry Centres opened during the previous three years continued functioning. Arrangement was made for opening one more weaving centre.

8. **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.**—Weaving Centre at Chandel—The building for the Centre was completed and the Weaving Centre started functioning. Trainees were yet to be recruited.

9. **SCHEDULED CASTE SCHEME.**—The Weaving Demonstration Centres in the six scheduled caste villages opened in the previous year continued functioning. The scheme for opening 3 Carpentry Centres was held up due to non-availability of suitable Carpentry Instructors. Tools and equipment had been purchased.

Sericulture /

10. **GOVT. FARM.**—The three Govt. Farms at Wangbal, Chingmeirong and Jiribam continued to work effectively. Four demonstration and propaganda farms also rendered useful service.

11. **SEED PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.**—10,000 D. F. layings of mulberry silk worm were produced and distributed and about 5,000 layings of Eri worms were distributed to the village sericulturists. 121 layings of Muga were reared in Govt. farms and 2,647 Muga cocoons produced. Certain quantity of raw silk was produced from the cocoons rejected for seed purposes. In addition to

this about 300 layings of Eri were also brought from Assam and distributed to the village sericulturists.

12. PLANTATIONS — About 12,000 prepared cuttings were distributed and about 20,000 cuttings planted in the nursery beds for distribution during 1960-61. 222 Keseru and 5,936 Castor plants were planted in Govt. Farms. The thinning out of Muga food plants (natural growth) was done to make the plants suitable for rearing.

13. FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE. — A sum of Rs. 32,577.68 NP. was spent on sericultural schemes.

14. TRAINING. — 7 persons including departmental candidates completed training in the month of October, 1959 and a Sericulture Demonstrator of the Department also was deputed for training outside the Territory.

15. DEMONSTRATION. — Five demonstration parties carried out demonstration of equipment of improved type and their uses and improved methods of rearing and reeling.

XIV. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

A sum of Rs. 50,000/- was advanced as loan to 26 industrial units for the development of Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Brick making, Utensil manufacturing and Bakery industries. 24% of the amount was utilised in the Pilot Project areas.

2. TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION CENTRES. — Nine Training-cum-Production Centres of Rope making, Carpentry, Tailoring and Cutting and Blacksmithy were started in block areas.

3. A sum of Rs. 28,651.17 NP was utilised for two Tailoring and Cutting Centres at Mao-Maram and Thoubal Development Blocks. The centres were started in September, 1959 with a capacity of 12 trainees in each centre.

4. Another sum of Rs. 17,690.37 NP was spent for two Carpentry Centres at Porompat and Mao-Maram.

5. A total of Rs. 17,752.32 NP was utilised for two Blacksmithy Centres at Porompat and Churachandpur. The Porompat Centre was started in September, 1959 with a capacity of 12 trainees.

6. A sum of Rs. 13,459.14 NP was spent for two Rope making Centres at Thoubal and Porompat for the construction of buildings.

7. One hosiery Training-cum-Production Centre was started but the scheme had to be revised.

8. ARTS,-CRAFTS TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION CENTRE.—The Centre continued functioning. A sum of Rs. 12,222.00 was utilised towards giving stipend to trainees, pay of staff, purchase of tools and equipment and raw materials. 50 trainees are now undergoing training in trades like Weaving, Carpentry, Blacksmithy and Foundry.

9. TRAINING OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY.—Two Extension Officers are undergoing training and one Extension Officer completed the course of District Industries Officer.

10. EXHIBITION.—A small Scale Industrial Exhibition was successfully organised at Thoubal Pilot Project area. About 50 Industrial Co-operatives participated in the exhibition.

11. HANDICRAFTS.—The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 19,200/- for the following purposes:—

Setting up of designing unit,
Organisation of Co-operative Societies,
Training of Artisans outside Manipur and
Scheme for establishment of one Sales-cum-procurement Depot for Handicrafts.

12. An amount of Rs.3,600/- was distributed to 6 Handicrafts Co-operative Societies for the development of Dyeing and Printing Rolled Gold Jewellery, Doll and Toy making and Bamboo and Cane Industries. Another amount of Rs. 3,500/- was made available to three individual artisans as loans for doll and toy making dyeing and printing works, and preparation of decorative dance costumes.

13. Two rural crafts Museums were started one each at Churachandpur Development Block and Ukhrul Development

Block. A total sum of Rs. 8,000/- was spent. The Bamboo and Cane training Centre at Churachandpur continued to function and 10 tribal artisans receiving training.

14. EXHIBITION.—The Directorate of Industries participated in the Manipur and Naga Crafts Exhibition organised by the All India Handicrafts Board from 25th January, 1960 to 1st February 1960, at New Delhi. Certain products of tribal crafts and a Kuki shawl were declared as the best specimen of the Exhibition by Dr. Elwin who inaugurated the exhibition. A sale of about 6 thousand Rupees was made during the Exhibition.

15. HANDICRAFTS WEEK.—The 5th all India Handicrafts Week was observed in this Territory from the 5th December to 13th December, 1959 during which an exhibition of Manipur Handicrafts was held at Bir Tikendrajit Park. A competition of designs of Manipur Handicrafts was also held in the course of the week ; cash rewards and certificates were distributed.

Khadi and Village Industries.

16. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES—Seven Development programmes relating to Khadi and Village Industries have been successfully implemented during 1959-60. A number of Co-operative Societies, Registered charitable Institutions and Registered Associations of this Territory have been benefitted in the form of equipment, subsidy, staff subsidy; rebates and production subsidy. 12 persons in all from this Territory viz., three trainees for Gur and Khandsari Industry, 3 for Palm Gur Industries, 4 trainees for Pottery Industry, one for Bee keeping and another for Hand-pounding of paddy, were deputed for training in centres outside Manipur, the expenditure being borne by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Industrywise Review :—

- (i) **HANDPOUNDING OF PADDY.**— A sum of Rs. 22,286.03 NP was disbursed to 18 Co-operative Societies for dehushing 60,232 mds. and 20 seers and Rs. 840/- was also disbursed to seven Co-operative Societies towards meeting 50% of the cost of the equipment purchased.

- (ii) **VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY.**—A sum of Rs. 7,500/- was disbursed as rebate for sale of 3,000 mds. of ghani oil to the Gramodyog Sales Depot run by the Manipur Khadi and Village Industries Association, Rs. 5,100/- to the Manipur Regional Ghani Association to meet 50% cost of 19 improved ghanis and construction of 9 ghani sheds, Rs. 1,750/- to the Modern Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. for improving their equipment for manufacturing improved ghanis and Rs. 400/- to the Raja Dumbra Singh Anath Ashram to meet 50% of the cost of one improved ghani and construction of one ghani shed.
- (iii) **SOAP INDUSTRY WITH NON-EDIBLE OIL.**—An amount of Rs. 3,150/- was disbursed to M/s Ganesh Janani Soap works Co-operative Society, Ltd. Imphal towards meeting 50% of the cost of equipment, construction of furnace, salary of Chemist and other miscellaneous charges.
- (iv) **GUR AND KHANDASARI INDUSTRY.**—A sum of Rs. 2,000/- was disbursed to two Co-operative Societies at 50% cost basis for purchase of tools and equipment
- (v) **LEATHER INDUSTRY.**—A sum of Rs. 4,920/- was granted to Kabui Naga Flaying Bone crushing and Allied Industries Co-op. Societies Ltd. for meeting 50% cost of the necessary tools and equipment required for the establishment of one flaying, carving and bone crushing centre. A grant of Rs. 400/- was made to two individuals for construction of two new pits for tanneries.
- (vi) **HANDMADE PAPER INDUSTRY.**—A grant of Rs. 6,000/- was made to the Handmade Board and Paper Producer's Co-operative Society Ltd. to meet 50% of the cost of the tools and equipment required for the Society.

- (vii) **KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.**—A grant of Rs. 21,655/- was made available to the Manipur Khadi and Village Industries Association to develop Ambar training Centres and train 125 persons in Ambar Charkha technique. To encourage sales in Khadi and other Village Industries products, an exhibition was held and a Gramodyog Sales Depot also opened for sale of Village Industries products.

XV. FORESTS.

The Secretary (M) Manipur Administration functioned as the Head of the Forest Department and the Chief Forest Officer, Manipur Administration as the Head of the Office and controlling Officer.

2. There was no change in the area of Government Forests. The areas of Reserved, Protected and Unclassified Forests stood as under.

(a) Reserved Forests	...	388 sq. miles.
(b) Protected Forests	...	857 do
(c) Unclassified Forests	...	1,080 do

Total— 2,325 sq. miles.

✓ 3. The various achievements of the Forest Department during the year may be summarised as under :—

- (i) **DEMARCATIION AND SURVEY.**—Khema Reserve Forest, Chingkhoiching Reserve and Vangai (Bongmun) Reserve Forest covering an area of 11,000 acres were surveyed and demarcated. Another 3,030 acres covered by 9 (nine) grass mahals were also surveyed and demarcated at the total cost of Rs. 2,995/-
- (ii) **ROADS AND BUILDINGS.**—For effective and economic utilisation of forest produce, construction works of extraction routes were continued. 3 miles of construction and 12 miles of repair of Forest Road at Khamellok, Gualtabi, Moreh and Jirimukh were completed at a cost of Rs. 17,608/-

(iii) **FOREST PROTECTION MEASURES.**—Fire lines 51 miles in length and 20' to 25' in width were cut round plantation areas and important Reserve Forests. Fire watchers were employed during the fire season. A sum of Rs. 3,660/- was expended for fire control.

(iv) **AFFORESTATION.**—During the year under report 205 acres of land had been planted with valuable tree saplings and matchwood saplings at an expenditure of Rs. 33,527/- Nearly 11,000 tree seedlings were distributed free of cost during the Vanamahotsava.

(v) **TRAINING.**—Training of one Officer in the Superior Forest Service course was completed and 2 Foresters were under training.

(vi) **WORKING PLAN.**—A Working Plan Officer has been appointed for compilation of a working plan of Manipur forests. Enumeration, stock mapping etc. of 40 sq. miles have been completed and compilation of preliminary working plan of Sugnu pine Forest has also been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 9,353/-.

FINANCIAL.—There was a net income of Rs. 49,670/- shown below :—

Revenue (1959-60)

Rs. 2,87,406/-

Expenditure (1959-60)

Rs. 2,37,736.29 NP.

XVI. EDUCATION (GENERAL).

INTRODUCTION.—The Director of Education, Manipur was the Head of the Education Department. He was assisted by the Deputy Director of Education, the Inspector of Schools, the Special Officer, Planning and Statistics, the two Deputy Inspectors of Schools, the Director of Youth Welfare and the Audio Visual Education Officer.

Recognition was given to all deserving Schools. Altogether 401 new Primary Schools, 91 new Middle English Schools (including 29 new Upper Primary Schools) and 11 new High Schools (upto Class VIII) were given Departmental recognition.

90% deficit grants were given to all aided Primary, Middle and High Schools. 213 Lower Primary Schools, 52 Middle English Schools (including 9 Upper Primary Schools) and 23 High Schools have been benefited by the 90% deficit grants. The function of giving grants-in-aid to Schools was later on transferred to the Territorial Council.

Education has been made free for all students reading in Government and Aided Schools upto Class VIII with effect from the 1st March, 1960.

The Territorial Council converted 252 Lower Primary Schools 62 Middle English Schools and 2 Girls' High Schools, into Territorial Council Schools during the year under report.

One teacher from the Territory won the National Award for teachers this year. This was out of 71 such awards given in the whole of India. One school boy also won the Children's Award for outstanding act of bravery and spirit of sacrifice.

2. PRIMARY EDUCATION.—(i) The number of Primary Schools recognised upto 31st March, 1960 is 1,430. The total number of Territorial Council Schools is 1,000 including 40 Hindi Centres. During the year the Territorial Council gave recurring grants-in-aid to 109 new Lower Primary Schools. The total number of Aided Lower Primary Schools is now 213 (including 29 aided by Development Blocks). 20 Single Teacher Schools were also established under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for relief to the educated unemployed.

(ii) Out of the total of 1,000 Territorial Council Primary Schools 140 are Junior Basic Schools. 40 of these schools were converted from Private and Aided Schools during the year.

(iii) Seven seminars on the orientation of elementary schools towards the Basic Pattern were held at different Centres of the Territory. Altogether 564 teachers participated in these seminars. These teachers, on their return from the seminars, started implementing the orientation programmes in their respective schools. Putting up of fencing around the schools, flower and vegetable gardening in the school compound, installation of see-saws, swings, sliding chutes, weather cocks and raingauges are some of the activities that have been introduced in these primary schools. A competition for the primary schools, both in the valley and hills, in the implementation of the orientation programmes was held and 54 schools in 9 different circles were awarded prizes worth Rs. 5,400/- for satisfactory implementation of these programmes. Another 72 schools in these 9 circles were also awarded certificates of merit in recognition of their satisfactory implementation of the programmes. The prizes consist of gramophones with records, wall mirrors and table clocks.

Public contribution in cash and kind in the implementation of the orientation programmes was very encouraging.

3. Secondary Education.

A. MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—(i) The number of Middle English Schools including 77 U. P. Schools recognised upto 31st March, 1960 is 273. The Territorial Council converted 62 aided and private Middle English Schools into Council Schools. The total number of Territorial Council M. E. Schools is 148. The Council gave recurring grants-in-aid to 30 new M. E. Schools including 12 new U. P. Schools. The total number of aided M. E. Schools including 9 U. P. Schools is 52.

(ii) A few selected schools have taken up orientation programmes. Putting up of fencing around the school compound, fixing up see-saws, swings, vegetable and flower gardening in the school compound are some of the items taken up in these schools.

B. HIGH SCHOOLS.—(i) The number of recognised full-fledged high schools upto 31st March, 1960 is 37. The Territorial Council took over two aided Girls' High

Schools during the year. The total number of Government (T.C.) High Schools is now 11. The number of full-fledged, aided High Schools is 23.

(ii) Education has been made free upto Class VIII with effect from 1st March, 1960. Free education upto Class VI had been introduced in the previous year. The introduction of free education upto Class VIII and the reduced rates of tuition fees in the higher classes of the aided Schools have enabled a large number of boys and girls to have education upto the Matriculation Class. 90% deficit grants to aided schools continued.

✓ Exemption of tuition fees from Tribal and Scheduled Caste students continued this year also. This has resulted in a larger number of students having secondary education. The Administration has arranged this year to pay the Matriculation Examination fees and Centre fees for these students.

Seven excursions and educational tours of secondary school students were taken outside Manipur. Ten playgrounds were constructed during the year as a development programme of physical education.

A seminar of the High and M. E. School teachers on the teaching of English was organised this year and 117 teachers participated. Another seminar on the teaching Mathematics was held in which 128 teachers participated.

4. Higher Education.

A. DEVELOPMENT OF D. M. COLLEGE.—(i) The D. M. College is the only Government College in Manipur. It has opened Honours Classes in all the Arts subjects and in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Post-graduate training classes (B. T.) and undergraduate training classes (C. T.) have been opened during the year. Education as a subject has been introduced in the B. A. Classes. Additional English, Additional Civics, Additional Mathematics and Additional History have been introduced as fourth subjects in the Intermediate classes. One station wagon was purchased for the College for official use. A bus has been ordered for conveyance of the girl students of the College. The existing Boys' Hostel has been extended.

more residential quarters have been constructed for the staff.

(ii) **STAFF AND ENROLMENT.**—From a small start with 8 Students in 1946 the enrolment of the College has increased to 1,229 in 1959-60. The College has now 41 lecturers, 6 Demonstrators, 2 Physical instructors and 2 music teachers.

(iii) **SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS ETC.**—95 boys and 4 girls were awarded Central Government Scholarships for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students worth Rs. 37,502/- and Hindi Scholarships worth Rs. 1,392/-. 22 boys and 9 girls were also awarded State Government Scholarships worth Rs. 5,160/- and Rs. 2,400/- respectively. Two refugee students enjoyed stipends worth Rs. 660/-. 16 boys and 10 girls enjoyed free-studentship. The amount foregone in this respect was Rs. 2,030/- and Rs. 1,008/- respectively. 4 Tribal and Scheduled Caste students received refund of University Examination fees worth Rs. 1,413/-.

(iv) **EXPENDITURE ON THE COLLEGE.**—The total expenditure of the College excluding Capital grants for construction works but including the expenditure on repairs, purchase of furniture, books, laboratory equipments etc. during the year is Rs. 3,27,085/- as against Rs. 2,41,590/- in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 2,58,325/- was spent in the non-plan sector and Rs. 68,760/- in the plan sector. Out of the total amount Rs. 24,960/- was spent in the purchase of books and furniture and Rs. 36,722/- in the purchase of laboratory equipments.

(v) **COLLEGE LIBRARY.**—Arrangements have been made to keep the College Library open for a longer time for the benefit of the staff and students. A Lending Library for indigent but meritorious students was started to provide extra books to these students during their study in the college.

(vi) **INTER-COLLEGE MEETS.**—In the Inter-College Meets organised by the Gauhati University and other institutions the students of this College gave an excellent account of themselves in various activities such as sports, debates, music etc.

- (1) The College team won the Team-Championship for the first time—for three years in succession—in the All Assam Inter-College Sports Festival organised by the Gauhati University. The girls of the College won the Team-Championship for girls as well as the Inter-College Table Tennis Championship for girls.
- (2) The College won the Team-Championship as well as the first and third individual prizes in the All Assam Inter-College Semi-Extempore Debating Competition held at Silchar during the year under review.
- (3) The College team representing the Gauhati University also won the first prize in dancing—both group and solo, in the Inter University Youth Festival organised by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

B. IMPHAL COLLEGE AND MANIPUR COLLEGE.—The two private Arts Colleges continued to function by holding evening classes. Imphal College has started a morning shift also from this year. The College is now functioning in its own compound and building. A platoon of Senior Division Army Wing N. C. C. Cadets has been raised in this College from this year. The Manipur College has acquired its own plot and construction of the College building is in progress.

5. N. C. C. and A. C. C.

The Manipur Independent Company, N. C. C. has been raised this year from a One-Company Unit to a Two-Company Battalion. The present total strength of the N. C. C. and A. C. C. in Manipur is as follows:—

	Officers. Cadets	
1. N.C.C. Senior Division—Army Wing (Boys)	4	362
2. N.C.C. Senior Division—Army Wing (Girls)	1	45
3. N.C.C. Junior Division—Army Wing (Boys)	7	360
4. N.C.C. Junior Division—Army Wing (Girls)	2	90
5. A.G.C.—Boys	9	450
6. A.C.C.—Girls	1	50
Total—	24	1357

The 1st Manipur Battalion N. C. C. played host to the N. C. C. Units from Assam and Tripura in the combined Cadre Social Service Camp held at Canchipur in October, 1959. The Cadets constructed a fair-weather road 16 feet wide, 4 feet high, connecting Chanam Pukhri-Canchipur and Langthabal Kunja, a length of 3 miles.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that two Cadets—one of whom is from the hills, have been selected in an open competition, for admission to the National Defence Academy.

The 1st Manipur Battalion N. C. C. was adjudged the best Unit in the annual training camp for Assam, Manipur and Tripura held at Digaru in January, 1960.

One lecturer and one Demonstrator of the D. M. College went for Pre-Commission training Course at N. C. C. Officers Training Centre at Kamptee and they subsequently got the Commission in the Senior Division Army Wing of the National Cadet Corps.

The Unit, as usual, sent a contingent of 6 Cadets to take part in the Republic Day Parade in Delhi on the 26th January, 1960.

6. Training of Teachers.

A. BASIC TRAINING INSTITUTE, IMPHAL.—The Basic Training Institute, Imphal continued training of 80 teachers from Government L. P. Schools.

B. BASIC TRAINING INSTITUTE, CANCHIPUR.—In August, 1959 a Basic Training Institute was started at Canchipur where splendid work had been done by the trainees and members of the teaching staff. The trainees showed a spirit of self-reliance and constructed 10 huts where 80 trainees are putting up. These are lovely bamboo and thatch huts with decorated fronts, flower and vegetable gardens. This Institution has been hailed by eminent visitors from outside as the first of its kind in India. The trainees of this Institute are drawn from among the teachers of aided and private L. P. Schools. Some fresh candidates who have shown their aptitude for the teaching profession have also been taken in the Institute. With the opening of this Institute the number of trained primary school teachers will be increased.

C. POST-GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING CLASSES.—Post-graduate (B. T.) and undergraduate (C. T.) Training classes have been opened in the D. M. College during the year. 30 graduate and 30 undergraduate teachers from High and M. E. Schools were given training in these courses.

Five graduate teachers from aided High Schools were sent outside Manipur for postgraduate training in Basic Education.

17 teachers from High Schools were sent out for training in Physical Education in the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Madras.

7. Propagation of Hindi and Sanskrit.

A. HINDI.—The Deputy Inspector of Schools (Hindi) is in charge of the propagation of Hindi in this Territory.

In order to popularise Hindi in this Territory grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 32,755/- have been given to 22 aided High Schools. 62 Hindi Schools managed by private Hindi Organisations have been given grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 15,240/- Forty Hindi Primary Schools have been opened in the Tribal areas this year and transferred to the Territorial Council.

A sum of Rs. 360/- has been given as stipend to a girl student. The Hindi Premi Sangh was given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 101/-. A sum of Rs. 960/- was given as grant in aid to four Hindi Centres organised by the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board. A Tribal writer was given a subsidy of Rs. 500/- from the Tribal Welfare Scheme for two of his books written in tribal dialects to be published in Deva Nagri script. A sum of Rs. 12,200/- was given as non-recurring grants-in-aid to three Hindi Organisations for maintenance and development.

B. SANSKRIT.—There are only three Sanskrit Schools in this Territory. The Administration has provided 3 Scholarships, for Sanskrit Students this year also.

8. WOMEN'S EDUCATION.—In the initial stages, Women's Education in Manipur had to face the same deadweight of social prejudices and hostilities which had hampered

in other parts of India. But with the passage of time the consciousness of the importance of female education has pervaded Manipuri society. Every possible step is now being taken to educate our girls.

With the introduction of free education upto Class VI from 1st March, 1959 and subsequently upto Class VIII with effect from 1st March, 1960 a very large number of girls has been able to get education. Previously, poor parents and guardians who could not afford to send all their children to school used to send only the boys in preference to the girls. Altogether 57 new girls, L. P. and 3 girls, M. E. Schools have been granted recognition. There are now altogether 82 L. P. Schools, 5 M. E. Schools and 4 High Schools exclusively for girls.

N. C. C. and A. C. C. troops have been raised for College and School girls. Qualified physical instructresses have been appointed in the D. M. College, Tamphana Girls' High School and Singjamei Girls' High School. 50 new School mothers have been appointed during the year. The total number of school mothers is now 150.

In the field of sports also the girls are not lagging behind. 275 girls took part in the Inter-School Athletic Meet held in November, 1959. 27 girls went to participate in the 5th National School Games Meet at Bombay.

The number of scholarships for girls (as well as for boys) has been doubled at all stages this year. 240 girls have been given attendance scholarships. Stipends were given to 40 girl students who would take up the teaching profession on completion of their studies. Five girl students were given post-graduate scholarship.

Two Primary Women Teachers' Quarters have been constructed. One of the quarters in the D. M. College compound has been converted into a hostel for girls. A separate hostel is being planned to be constructed next year.

9. Physical Education.

A. GAMES AND SPORTS.—The Manipur Schools Football Team won the Zonal as well as the National Championship in the Eastern Zonal Football Tournament held at Agartala and the National Schools Championship

Tournament held at Bombay respectively. 85 school students including 27 girls from Manipur participated in the 5th National School Games held at Bombay.

An Inter-School Athletic Meet was held at Imphal in November, 1959 in which 975 students including 275 girls from 47 Schools participated. Zonal Sports Meets at nine different centres in the interior and Tribal area of Manipur were also organised during the year.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Films on Physical Education were shown at different centres. Coaching camps for teachers, athletes and players were organised.

National Efficiency Tests were conducted at Imphal and four other centres in rural areas. Altogether 1,002 men (Junior), 193 men (Senior), 43 adults above 35 years of age, 101 girls (Junior) participated in these Tests 210 persons won One-Star marks, 200 won the 2-Star marks and 138 persons, the 3-Star marks.

Social Service Camps were organised at 7 villages in the valley and hills. Altogether 1,075 students and youths participated in these camps.

10. AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION.—Film shows were organised at different Schools at regular intervals. Educational charts, posters etc. were exhibited in the plan publicity week at different centres of the Territory.

12 Radio sets were distributed to 7 Scheduled Castes and 5 Tribal Community Centres. One tape recorder and an Epidiascope were purchased for the section during the year under report. Maps of Manipur were distributed to all Government and Aided High and Middle English Schools

EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.—Seven educational tours were taken out outside Manipur during the year. Of these one was for the College Students, one for the Girls' High School students and the rest for Boys' High School students.

11. MID-DAY LUNCH PROGRAMME.—The Education Department introduced the Mid-day Tiffin Programme in 93 Lower Primary Schools. The Scheme has been

arranged on the cost sharing basis—50% by the Administration and 50% by the public. Chira, Gur, Soya beans, Gram and Skimmed milk were supplied to the Schools. The Development Blocks also introduced this programme, in 17 Lower Primary Schools. The Scheme has proved successful and has produced desirable results such as punctuality in attendance of the pupils, formation of good hygienic habits, co-operation of the public and improvement in the health of the children etc. Altogether about 8,600 children have been benefited by this scheme.

12. **SCHOLARSHIPS.**—Scholarships at all stages of education have been doubled this year. The present number is as follows :—

(a)	L. P. competitive Examination		
	Scholarships (@ Rs. 5/-	...	35 Nos.
(b)	M. E. competitive Examination		
	Scholarships (@ Rs. 7/-	...	20 Nos.
(c)	Post-Matric :—		
	(1) Junior—@ Rs. 20/- + Tuition fees	...	9 Nos.
	(2) Senior—@ Rs. 25/- + Tuition fees	...	6 Nos.
(d)	Post graduate —@ Rs. 75/-	—	... 18 Nos.
(e)	B. E. —@ Rs. 75/-	—	... 9 Nos.
(f)	Overseers —@ Rs. 50/-	—	... 5 Nos.
(g)	Sanskrit— (1) @ Rs. 5/-	—	... 2 Nos.
	(2) @ Rs. 7/-	—	... 1 Nos.

In addition to these regular scholarships awarded every year special Scholarships and stipends were given to Tribal, Scheduled Castes and girl students as follows :—

(a)	Scheduled Tribes Scholarships	290	Nos.
(b)	„ Castes „	40	„
(c)	Attendance Scholarships to girl students	240	„
(d)	Stipends to girl students who would take up the teaching profession	40	„
(e)	Post-Matric Hindi Scholarships @ Rs. 40	1	„

13. **EXAMINATION RESULTS.**—During the year under report 1917 candidates appeared at the Matriculation Examination of the Gauhati University from Imphal

Centre. 684 came out successful. 540 candidates appeared at the I. A., 85 at the I. Sc. and 67 at the I. Com. Examinations respectively. Out of these 137 came out successful in I. A., 53 in the I. Sc. and 22 in the I. Com. Examinations. 197 candidates appeared in the B. A., 29 in the B. Sc. and 11 in the B. Com. Examinations. Out of these 62, 15 and 9 came out successful in the B. A., B. Sc. and B. Com. Examinations respectively.

14. NATIONAL AWARDS FOR TEACHERS.—Shri W. Gouramani Singh, Head Pandit, Wabagai Lower Primary School won the National Award for teachers. He was one of the 71 winners of these awards in the whole of India.

15. CHILDREN'S AWARDS.—Shri Thockchom Chandra Singh of Thoubal Chaoyaima High School received the Indian Council for Child Welfare medal this year for his outstanding act of bravery and spirit of sacrifice.

16. MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS.—This year four children (including 3 tribals) of this Territory were selected for merit scholarships in public schools.

17. CHILDREN'S DAY.—Children's Day was organised at Imphal on the 14th November, 1959. More than 5,000 children from schools in Imphal area took part in the Celebrations. Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh, Chairman, All India Social Welfare Board inaugurated the function. The day was celebrated in schools and centres all over the Territory.

18. Improvements under the Plan Schemes.

A. IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.—To increase the efficiency of the Planning and Statistics staff, one Special Officer, Planning & Statistics and one Upper Division Assistant were sent to Gauhati for a short term training in Statistics arranged by the Government of India in February, 1960.

B. DISTRICT LIBRARY AND CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.—The District Library building has been constructed this year. Books worth Rs. 7,764/- have been purchased for the District Library. The Librarian has undergone training in Librarianship this year. Altogether a sum of Rs. 15,760/- was spent for the District Library.

IV. Central Scheme.

A. SCHEME TO RELIEVE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED.—The Scheme was transferred to the Manipur Territorial Council. Under this Scheme the Territorial Council had converted 20 Single Teachers Schools into Council Schools.

B. DISTRICT AND TALUKA LEVEL SEMINARS ON THE REORIENTATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS TOWARDS BASIC PATTERN.—Under the Scheme the Government of India provided Rs. 5,000/-. The Administration organised 7 Seminars in this respect. 564 Lower Primary Teachers participated in these Seminars.

C. EXPANSION OF GIRLS' EDUCATION.—The Administration appointed 50 School Mothers and they were given Short Course Training in the Basic Training Institute Imphal. 240 attendance Scholarships were also given to the girl students who had the highest record of attendance. 40 stipends to girls who would take up the teaching profession after their studies were also awarded @ Rs. 10/- p.m. per student.

D. PROMOTION OF HINDI.—Grants to 22 High Schools for appointment of Hindi teachers for higher classes continued during the year under report. These Hindi teachers were given the graduate teacher's scale of pay.

A comparative statement showing the number of Schools during 1958-59 and 1959-60 as obtained from Educational Statistics is given below :—

	No. of Schools 1958-59			No. of Schools 1959-60		
	Govt/ T. C.	Aided.	Total	Govt/ T. C.	Aided,	Total
Primary ...	746	294	1,040	1,000	184+29 (Block)	1,213
M. E. ...	86	48	134	148	52	200
High ...	9	29	38	11	27	38

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 84,800/- was spent on Central Scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students of Manipur as against Rs. 6,079/- in 1958-59.

20. EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.—During the year a total sum of Rs. 60,96,711/- was spent—Rs. 20,79,142/- by the Administration and Rs. 40,17,569/- by the Territorial Council as against a total expenditure of Rs. 40,66,593/- in 1958-59—Rs. 19,01,175/- by the Administration and Rs. 21,65,418/- by the Territorial Council. There was an increase of Rs. 20,30,118/-. The following break-up shows the details of the expenditure.

A. ADMINISTRATION.

	Expenditure in 1958-59.	Expenditure in 1959-60.
(1) Non-Plan.	Rs. 15,56,676	Rs. 8,18,116
(2) Plan.	3,44,499	12,61,026
Total—	Rs. 19,01,175	Rs. 20,79,142

B. TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

(1) Non-Plan.	Rs. 17,17,111	Rs. 27,02,761
(2) Plan.	4,48,307	13,14,808
Total—	Rs. 21,65,418	Rs. 40,17,569
Total Expenditure—	in 1958-59	— in 1959-60
Administration	— Rs. 19,01,175	— Rs. 20,79,142
Territorial Council—	21 65 418	— 40,17,569
Total—	Rs. 40,66,593	Rs. 60,96,711

XVII. EDUCATION (TECHNICAL).

The Adimjati Technical Institute was started in the year 1956-57 with the assistance of the Govt. of India. It has 3 years courses for Civil and Mechanical Engineering (National Certificate Course) and a 2 years Weaving Course. This Institute has been catering not only to the needs of the Manipuri Tribals but also to the tribals of Naga Hills, Jaintia Administration, Tripura, Mizo District and other areas of Assam. Since 1959-60 with the concurrence of the Government of India, non-Tribal students of Manipur have also been admitted. There are 89 students in the Overseer Course, 20 students in Mechanical Engineering and 38 in Weaving. The students are given free board and lodging and provided with text books. The Institute arranges for educational tours of the students in various parts of the country. Last year the study tour covered Bengal, Bihar, U. P., Delhi and Bombay. To meet the needs of the increasing number of students more buildings have been added and some are under construction.

TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE.—The Industrial Training Institute established in March, 1959 continued functioning in the premises of the Adimjati Technical Institute with the aid of the staff and equipment of the said Institute. The Government of India sanctioned the following posts for the Industrial Training Institute and steps were being taken up to fill up the posts.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Principal | 1 ... Rs. 200/- P.M. (Whole time) | Honorarium. |
| 2. Supervisor | 1 ... " 175-450/- P.M. (Full time). | |
| 3. Instructors A | 2 ... " 175-450/- P.M. (Full time). | |
| 4. Instructors B | 2 ... " 125-275/- P.M. (Full time). | |
| 5. Allied Trade | | |
| Instructor | 1 ... " 125-275/- P.M. (Full time). | |
| 6. Drawing | | |
| Instructor | 1 ... " 40/- P.M. (Part time). | |
| 7. Math. Instructor | 1 ... " 40/- P.M. (Part time). | |
| 8. Workshop | | |
| Attendant | 1 ... " 35-50/- P.M. (Part time). | |

9. Office Asstt.-cum-
Store-Keeper 1 ... Rs. 100,180/- P.M. (Full time)-
10. L.D.C. Typist. 1 ... " 55-130/- P.M. (Full time)-
11. Class IV Staff. 5 ... " 25-40/- P.M. (Full time).

The Government of India sanctioned Rs 7.71 lakhs for construction of buildings for the Industrial Training Institute and the building work, which had been started at Takyel, would be completed in the course of the year 1960-61. Shri K.A. Kalani, Principal, Adimjati Technical Institute, worked as the Principal of the I. T. I. and the staff of the A. T. I. worked for the I. T. I. also on payment of honorarium at the rates indicated above. The Institute will ultimately offer training in 10 trades but only four trades namely, Black smithy, Carpentry, Surveying and Draughtsmanship were taught during 1959-60.

Comparative statement of admission for the two years is given below :—

	Blacksmithy.	Carpentry.	Surveyor.	Draughtsmanship.
March, 1959	12	13	16	15
March, 1960	14	23	17	23

STIPEND.—10 students were given stipends at the rate of Rs. 25/- per month per head.

EQUIPMENT.—Out of 11 Russian Machines allotted to Manipur under the U. S. S. R. Aid Programme, 1958, 8 were received. Equipment for Rs 2,000/- had been purchased and orders were placed through the D. G. S. & D. for procurement of additional equipment which would cost more than Rs. 2,000/-.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY

Special encouragement to local students was given to undergo various courses of technical training inside and

outside the Territory by arranging reservation of seats and giving stipends. A tabular statement showing the number of students given such facilities is given below :—

Name of course.	No. of students under training/trained in 1959-60.
1. M. B. B. S.	5
2. Ophthalmology	2
3. Refractionists	2
4. Health Visitors	4
5. Sanitary Inspectors	2
6. Senior Nursing Course	1
7. Compounder	87
8. Dai	60
9. B. V. Sc. and Animal Husbandry	14 (including 2 departmental employees)
10. Overseers' Course	94
11. Mechanical Engineering	20
12. Weaving	38
13. Black Smithy	14
14. Carpentry	23
15. Surveyor	17
16. Draughtsman	23
17. Basic Training (L. P. Teachers)	80
18. B. T.	30
19. C. T.	30
20. Basic Education	5
21. Physical Education	17
22. Degree Course (first)	12
23. Forester (I)	2
24. Degree Course (Agriculture)	20
25. Post-Graduate Course	2
26. B. E.	10
27. Small Scale Industries Training	12
28. Extension Officer (Industries)	2
29. Sericultural Training	8
30. O. and M. Training	1
Total—	637

XVIII. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The post of Chief Medical Officer was upgraded to that of Director of Medical and Health Services.

The following Medical institutions were under the control of the Director of Medical and Health Services, Manipur.

1. Imphal Civil Hospital.
2. T. B. Hospital, Imphal.
3. Jail Hospital, Imphal.
4. Police Hospital, Imphal.
5. Nongmeibung Dispensary Imphal.

2. 2,125 Indoor and 1,03,540 Out-door patients were treated at the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Administration and 407 Major and 1,153 Minor operations were performed.

3. TRAINING PROGRAMME.—The following Training Programmes were taken up and officers were deputed for training:—

OUTSIDE MANIPUR

Name of Courses.	Number of Trainees.
M. B. B. S. ...	5
Ophthalmology ...	2
Refractionists ...	2
Health Visitors ...	4
Sanitary Inspectors ...	2
Senior Nursing Course ...	1

LOCAL

Training Course	1958 No. of trainees	No. of successful trainees	1959 No. of trainees	No. of successful trainees.
Compounder	63	31	87	36
Dai	60	60	60	60

4. EYE RELIEF CAMPS.—Camps were held at Imphal, Ukhrul and Churachandpur under the auspices of the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh at the invitation of the local Administration. The team from the Gandhi Eye Hospital was led by the eminent Surgeon Dr. Mohanlal accompanied by Dr. Gupta, one Theatre Assistant, one compounder and one Refraction Assistant from the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh. The rest of the staff were

from the Imphal Civil Hospital. All treatments were free. Total number of out-patients who attended the Eye Relief Camps mentioned above were 2,800, out of which 497 cases were admitted for operation and treatment. Details of each camp are given below :—

Place	Out door	Refraction	Operation		
			Cataract	Other	Total.
Ukhrul ...	654	100	36	77	113
Churachandpur ...	1,000	200	56	92	148
Imphal ...	1,200	150	138	98	236
<hr/>					
TOTAL :—		2,854	450	230	267
					497

5. B. C. G. CAMPAIGN.—Mass B. C. G. vaccination continued as in the previous year. Out of 55,618 tuberculin tested persons, 27,333 persons were vaccinated during the year under report.

6. ANTI-MALARIA MEASURES.—Two Units of the National Malaria Eradication Programme continued to run as in the previous year.

A Statement of work done during the year is given below :—

- (1) Total population directly protected ... 7,77,635
- (2) Area covered in square miles ... 8,638
- (3) Total number of houses sprayed including cowsheds ... 6,36,411
- (4) Total number of children examined ... 14,948

7. LEPROSY CONTROL SCHEME.—During the year under report three subsidiary centres functioned at Thoubal, Bishenpur and Imphal. The total population of the areas covered by the existing three centres was 3,83,122 out of which 2,97,081 persons were examined. 981 cases of Leprosy were detected and given necessary treatment.

Number of healthy contacts ... 14,877
 Number of cases outside project areas ... 64

8. **FAMILY PLANNING.**—The programme continued functioning and details of work done are given below :—

Number of women who were visited at their houses	584
Number of women who visited the clinic	635
Number of new cases for which advice was given	307
Number of sterilization operations done—	{ Female 10 Male Nil

9. **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.**—The Centre was active during the year. Details are given below :—

Number of Home visits :—

Children	...	2,908
Mothers	...	1,506
Others	...	125
Total Number of delivery cases	...	1,121
Total Number of clinic days	...	142

22,340 lbs. of milk powder were distributed during 1959-60.

10. **SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.**—The Medical inspection of 9,937 school children was carried out during the year under report.

11. **T. B. CLINIC.**—1,217 persons attended the T. B. Clinic attached to the Civil Hospital, Imphal.

12. **SMALL POX.**—35,261 persons were vaccinated against small pox. There was no case of small pox during the year under review.

13. **CHOLERA.**—No case of cholera was reported and 60,129 persons were innoculated against cholera.

14. **DRUGS CONTROL.**—21 Pharmacies were inspected during the year under report.

15. **WATER WORKS.**—No sample was tested. Only disinfection work was done.

16. **HEALTH PROPAGANDA.**—Who Day, Red Cross Day, B. C. G. Day and Children's Day were duly observed. During the celebrations, educational publicity was carried

out displaying health charts, distributing educative leaf-lets, showing film strips and lantern slides on health matters.

17. TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEME.—Five new dispensaries were established at Leijangphai, Nungshai, Chingai, Lam-long Khunjao and Kuilong villages. The total grant from the Administration was Rs. 35,000/- and 75 bundles of C. I. Sheets for construction of the buildings. Medicines, equipment and furniture were also supplied. A grant of Rs. 45,000/- was sanctioned to up-grade Phaisat dispensary to the status of a Hospital and Rs. 4,890/- was sanctioned for construction of the Hospital kitchen. A grant of Rs. 500/- each was made available for improvement to Karong and Chamu dispensaries. Free distribution of medicines was carried out in course of the year and medicines worth Rs. 50,000/- were distributed in the Tribal villages. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 1,40,000/- under the different schemes, only Rs. 1,08,194/- could be spent. The short fall was due to the non-completion of the Hospital building of Phaisat.

18. SCHEDULED CASTE WELFARE SCHEME.—The construction of one dispensary at Khurkhul was taken up; it was under progress. A sum of Rs. 3,265/- was spent out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 7,000/-. Another grant of Rs. 1,000/- was made available to Sekmai and Andro dispensaries for compound fencing. Spraying of D. D. T. was continued in all scheduled caste villages along with free distribution of medicine. The total sanctioned amount for the two work programmes was Rs. 3 000/-. This time the expenditure exceeded the allotment by Rs. 1,515/-.

19. DENTAL CLINIC.—The Dental Clinic attached to the Civil Hospital, Imphal was in operation as in the previous year and 5,906 patients were treated.

20. PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.—6,422 Pathological specimens were examined in the laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital, Imphal. Arrangements for blood transfusion were made during the year and 294 transfusions were carried out in the Civil Hospital, Imphal. 97 Post-mortem examinations were done.

21. **X-RAY EXAMINATION.**—879 cases of skiography and 996 cases of flouroscoy could be performed as against 380 and 252 respectively of the last year.

XIX. IMPHAL WATER SUPPLY.

A Scheme was drawn up by the C. P. W. D. for providing protected water supply to Imphal Town at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.36/- lacs and was approved by the Govt. of India in March, 1955. Later an alternative scheme prepared by the local P. W. D. was submitted to the C. P. W. D. as the previous scheme involved heavy expenditure on pumping water from Imphal river. The Govt. of India approved the scheme in Feb., 1960 and a revised estimate for Rs. 43.80/- lakhs was submitted to the C. P. W. D. for obtaining administrative approval and expenditure sanction. Preliminary steps for placing indents on the Director General of Supplies & Disposals for establishing a Factory for manufacture of Hume Steel pipes at Imphal have been completed.

XX. REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

Rehabilitation of about 500 displaced persons mostly agriculturists was completed and the Rehabilitation Branch attached to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner was abolished on 30-9-57. However the displaced persons used to get benefits admissible to them under the Standing Orders of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. For their benefit the following schemes were taken up :—

1. One dispensary at Serou and another at Saiton have been established.
2. Schemes for water supply and minor irrigation were under preparation.
3. Construction of a bridge over Khuga River at Saiton had been completed and construction of another bridge over Chakpi river at Serou was also taken up.

XXI. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REORGANISATION AND GENERAL SET-UP.—The Public Works Department went through a process of expansion in 1959-60 in order that it should be fully prepared to meet its onerous responsibilities. The Department which had functioned with 4 Divisions and a Principal Engineering Officer working as the head of department in 1958-59, was further strengthened in the year 1959-60 to cope with the increasing work load.

Two new Divisions and one Section were added to the existing four Divisions and a few changes were effected in the jurisdictions for efficient functioning. The Divisions and the Section were:—

1. Highways North Division,
2. Highways South Division,
3. Imphal Buildings Division,
4. Electricity Division,
5. Water Supply and Irrigation Division,
6. Hydro Electric & Bridges Project Division,
7. Surveyor of Works (Section).

Two posts, one of the Superintendent and the other of A. F. A. were sanctioned to be attached to the Office of the Principal Engineering Officer. The Post of Superintendent has been filled up with one Officer deputed from the C. P. W. D. The following Officers joined the P. W. D. on deputation in the course of the year.

	Number	Parent Office
1 Executive Engineer	3	C. P. W. D.
-do-	1	C. W. & P. C.
2. Assistant Engineers	5	C. P. W. D.
-do-	6	C. W. & P. C.
3. Overseers.	69	C. P. W. D.

The reorganisation was found effective. The Department was functioning efficiently and made satisfactory progress.

The expenditure figures for the year 1959-60 were :—

	Expenditure, 1958-59 Rs.	Expenditure, 1959-60 Rs.
I. Roads	13,15,418/-	41,23,664/- (including agency charges)
II. Buildings (Major and Minor)	9,24,789/-	15,87,642/-
III. Irrigation	2,24,447/-	1,59,295/- (River bund trans- ferred to T.C.)
IV. * Maintenance of Roads	10,25,819/-	10,82,111/-
V. Electrical Works	6,56,614/-	16,54,666/-
VI. Minor Irrigation	—	1,10,762/-
VII. Tools and Plants	1,47,453/-	80,203/-
VIII. Repairs to Buildings and Miscellaneous	2,33,590/-	2,37,702/-
	45,28,130/-	90,36,045/-

The statement shows that the expenditure incurred during 1959-60 was more than double that of the previous year.

The report on the activities and set-up of the various Divisions is as under :—

Highways North Division.—There was no major change in the set-up of this Division. The National Highways Sub-Division was amalgamated with the K. T. road Sub-Division No. I. All the vacancies in the Technical posts were filled up with qualified technical hands deputed from C. P. W. D.

The Hill Bridle path from Kangchup Inspection Bungalow upto Iyei suspension bridge and the I. T. Road upto the 56th mile were made jeepable in the course of the year. Other important works executed were :—

- (i) Construction of Imphal Tamenglong Road,
- (ii) Surface painting of New Lital Ukhrul Road,

- (iii) Construction of bridges & culverts on New Lital Ukhrul Road,
- (iv) Reconditioning of first nine miles of Tadubi Tungjoy Road,
- (v) Metalling Sansak Huimine Road,
- (vi) Widening Dimapur Imphal Road (64-132) and improvement of corners and slipped portions.

The total expenditure incurred by this Division during the year ending 31st March, 1960 on works was Rs. 20,49,051/-.

Highways South Division.

There was no change in the set up of this Division. The Division continued having the following five Sub-divisions as before :—

- (a) Cachar Road Sub-Division No. 1.
- (b) Cachar Road Sub-Division No. 2.
- (c) Cachar Road Sub-Division No. 3.
- (d) Thoubal Sub-Division.
- (e) Moirang Sub-Division.

1. **THE NEW CACHAR ROAD.**—The progress in the construction work of New Cachar Road was satisfactory. The road was made jeepable upto the 25th mile from Imphal side. The work was in full swing upto the 34th mile. Construction had also been started from Nungba towards Imphal and the work was in good progress through out the 14 miles of road from Nungba side. The detailed estimates for the various portions of the road from 34 to 41 miles had been sent to Government of India for approval. Estimates from 14 to 21 miles from Nungba to Imphal side were approved and tenders invited for the work. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the financial year, 1959-60, was Rs. 22,44,543/- as per the allocations, and the total expenditure upto date on this project was Rs. 28,84,190/-.

2. **SURVEY OPERATIONS OF NEW CACHAR ROAD.**—The trace cutting of the balance of 14 miles length and 75% of the Survey work was completed. Satisfactory progress was made in the preparation of estimates.

3. **IMPROVEMENTS AND SURVEY OPERATIONS OF MAN-BAHADUR LIMBU ROAD FROM JIRIBAM TO JAKURDHOR.**—The first 4 miles length of this Road was made jeepable and 14 miles of trace cutting upto Jakurdhor was completed. Survey work was also in progress.

4. **THANGA KEIBUL ROAD.**—Road from Moirangkhu-nou to Thanga via Keibul village has been almost completed. The bridge work on Khanganphaibi is in progress. This will give a direct link from Thanga Island to Moirang Kumbi Road.

Maintenance of Roads

1. **NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.**—Nearly 22 miles of National Highways out of a total length of 66 miles were surface-painted. Improvements to bridges and culverts were done both in hill and valley sections. The improvement of the National Highways by cutting blind corners in hill sections and renewing the whole road surface covering 60, 61 and 62 miles was in progress by the end of the financial year.

2. STATE HIGHWAYS :—

(i) **TIDDIM ROAD.**—20 miles of Tiddim Road was repainted and the road was maintained throughout the year in a good condition. Widening of the road upto the Aerodrome was also in progress.

(ii) **OLD CACHAR ROAD.**—Considerable improvements have been done to make the road safe and even Dodge Trucks can now go upto Nungba. This has facilitated transport of materials, food etc. for starting work on New Cachar Road project from Nungba side.

Bridges.

1. **MAYANG IMPHAL BRIDGE.**—Double Calendar Hamilton Bridge over Imphal river at Mayang Imphal which was started in February, 1959 was completed in February, 1960, in record time. This is one of the biggest bridges in Manipur having an overall span of 196 ft.

2. **KEISAMPAT BRIDGE.**—The substructure has been completed. The completion of the work was held up for want of R. S. Joists of the required size.

3. **YAIRIPOK BRIDGE ON IMPHAL YAIRIPOK ROAD.**—The work which was started in December, 1959 was in full swing. By the end of March the progress was more than 50% and the work may be completed by the end of 1960.

In addition to these major bridges, one bridge over Khuga river for the Refugee colony at Saiton was completed, thus giving much needed direct access to the Refugee colony. Construction work of another bridge over Chakpi river at Serou have been taken up.

Building Programmes.

This Division was in charge of construction of all departmental buildings south of Imphal on major plan works. The following progress was made.

1. **ELECTRICITY EXPANSION SCHEME.**—Construction of permanent staff quarters for various Electrical Out Stations at Thoubal, Moirang, Churachandpur, Mayang Imphal and Kakching was in progress.

2. **POLICE.**—Construction of 2 barracks for Constables at new Churachandpur was completed and handed over to the Police Department. Construction of 2 S. I's quarters and one Inspector's quarters was in progress. 50% of the Police main building was also completed.

3. **MEDICAL.**—Anti-Malaria Sub-Unit Buildings at Sugnoo were completed, and handed over to the Medical Department. Anti-Malaria Buildings at New Churachandpur and Jiribam were in progress. One Hospital building at Sugnoo and one Dispensary building at Saiton were completed from the Rehabilitation fund.

4. **INDUSTRIES.**—Construction of Arts & Crafts staff quarters at Thoubal was completed and the building was handed over; construction of Hostel, Store and Workshop was in progress.

5. **SERICULTURE.**—

(a) **WANGBAL** —Farm Manager's quarters at Wangbal were completed. Construction of rearing house and Operator's quarters was in progress.

(b) THONGJAO.—50% of the construction of the staff quarters was completed.

(c) JIRIBAM.—The construction of the staff quarters was in progress and rearing house was completed.

General Administration.

The following works were in progress.—Additional 6 (six) staff quarters for Bishenpur Sub-Divisional Office.

✓ One 'Tourists' Home on Loktak Lake near 22nd mile on Tiddim Road.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The Division incurred an expenditure of Rs. 35,90,912/- for Plan and Non-Plan Schemes.

Imphal Buildings Division.

The former Water Supply and Imphal Buildings Division was renamed the Imphal Buildings Division and the Irrigation Sub-Division attached to this Division was transferred with the work programme to the newly created Water Supply and Irrigation Division.

The 4 Sub-Divisions under the Division were :—

Imphal Building Sub-Division	No. 1
—do—	No. 2
—do—	No. 3
—do—	No. 4

This Division continued to be responsible for the construction and maintenance of all buildings within 5 miles radius of Imphal. The existing water works at Kangchup and the water supply to the D. M. College and new quarters at Sanjenthong were also maintained by this Division.

Several major and minor building works had been completed by this Division in course of the year. A few important ones were :—

- (1) Two class I Officers' quarters.
- (2) Compound wall for Manipur Jail.
- (3) District Library.
- (4) Extension of Boys Hostel in D. M. College.

- (5) Construction of Office-cum-laboratory building for Agricultural School.
- (6) Show Room at Chingmeirong.

In addition, the following major works were undertaken :—

- (1) 24 quarters for the Electricity Division.
- (2) Residential quarters for medical staff.
- (3) 60 Constables' Barracks at Imphal.
- (4) Construction of 5 small quarters for T.B. Hospital.
- (5) Construction of Medical Officers' quarters for T.B. Hospital.
- (6) Construction of 5 S. I. quarters.
- (7) Construction of 5 A. S. I. quarters.
- (8) M. S. T. Buildings & retiring rooms.
- (9) Hostel Buildings for Agricultural School.
- (10) Tourist Home and Tourist Office at Imphal.

Regarding the financial targets this Division incurred an expenditure of Rs. 17,10,610/- during 1959-60 as against Rs. 10,76,288/- in the previous year.

HYDRO ELECTRIC & BRIDGES PROJECT DIVISION.—The Division started functioning since September, 1959 to carry out the various plan and non-plan works in connection with the Civil Works of Electricity Schemes and certain important bridges. The following Sub-Divisions were under this Division.

- (1) Hydro Electric Sub-Division No. 1.
- (2) Hydro Electric Sub-Division No. 2.
- (3) Bridges Project Sub-Division No. 2.
- (4) Bridges Project Sub-Division No. 1.

The fourth Sub-Division did not function.

During the period of 7 months, the Division was able to record appreciable progress. Detailed surveys were made and estimates prepared for technical sanction for approach road, staff quarters, new power House, Forebay, Power Channels and weirs etc. The construction works for the 2nd Hydro Electric Scheme at Leimakhong were progressing satisfactorily.

The following works were taken up :—

Hydro-Electric Scheme :

1. Construction of Forebay.
2. Construction of Power Channels.
3. Construction of Weirs.
4. Construction of staff quarters.
5. Construction of Power House.

(ii) Other Works :

1. Construction of Inspection Bungalow.

(iii) Bridges and Connected Works :

1. Construction of a bridge on Nambul river at 4½ mile of Mayang Imphal Road.
2. Construction of a bridge on Nambul river at 3rd mile of Mayang Imphal Road.
3. Construction of a bridge on Nambul River at 2nd mile of Mayang Imphal Road.
4. Construction of Sawombung bridge at 7th mile of Imphal.
5. Construction of a bridge over Khuga river on Moirang Kumbi.
6. Construction of suspension cable bridge over Iril river at Naharup.
7. Preparation of estimates for staff quarters at Wangu in connection with the construction of a bridge over Imphal river at Wangu.

DESIGN OF BRIDGES.—Preparation of designs of the following works was in progress :—

1. A bridge over Kongba river at Khurai Kongba Laisram Leikai.
2. Thumbuthong bridge over Imphal river.

SURVEY OPERATION.—Collection of Hydraulic data for construction of more new bridges was taken up.

This Division incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,19,368/- on works by the end of March, 1960.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION SCHEME.—This Division was newly created and it started functioning only with effect from September, 1959. This was in charge of the following works :—

- (a) Maintenance and repairs to Imphal river bund 49½ miles.
- (b) Improvement to Imphal river bunds.

The following four Sub-Divisions functioned under this Division.

- 1. Irrigation Sub-Division No. I.
- 2. Irrigation Sub-Division No. II.
- 3. Water Supply Sub-Division No. I.
- 4. Water Supply Sub-Division No. II.

In course of the seven months—September 1959 to March, 1960 the Division completed investigation of the following minor Irrigation Schemes and incurred an expenditure of above Rs. 1,10,800/-

- (a) Lousipât Drainage Schemes
- (b) Khong Ahanbi Scheme.
- (c) Lanva Scheme.
- (d) Moirang Scheme.
- (e) Ingourok Scheme.
- (f) Kangchup Scheme.
- (g) Shingda Scheme.
- (h) Kakching Scheme.
- (i) Minor Irrigation Scheme for Imphal East,

Preliminary Surveys in connection with the “Water Supply Scheme for Imphal” were carried out for finalisation of the schemes. Water supply and Irrigation Schemes for Saiton Colony were also investigated and work started.

This Division incurred an over-all expenditure of Rs. 2,80,057/- on works.

ELECTRICITY DIVISION. This Division was reorganised and three more Sub-Divisions had been sanctioned to increase the number of Sub-Divisions to seven. The Sub-Divisions were: —

1. Imphal Electricity Sub-Division.
2. Rural Electrification Sub-Division (Construction Sub-Division No. I).
3. Civil Sub-Division.
4. Planning (Elec) Sub-Division.
5. Construction Sub-Division No. II.
6. Construction Sub-Division No. III.
7. Revenue Sub-Division.

The last three Sub-Divisions did not start functioning during the year under review. The C.W.P.C. had been requested for deputation of suitable Officers.

This Division was in charge of the maintenance of Electric Supply System i. e. generation, transmission and distribution of Electrical Energy and internal Electrical Installation of all Government buildings in the State and execution of all new power schemes.

During the year, the following works were carried out: —

(a) **REHABILITATION OF POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM AT IMPHAL** (Rs. 6.47 lakhs) — The scheme was a carry-over from the 1st Plan and it was completed. The total cost of the scheme on completion was Rs. 6.42 lakhs.

(b) **EXPANSION OF IMPHAL SYSTEM** (Rs. 31.77 lakhs) —

About 50% of the work on the project was completed. The notable achievements were:

- (i) Installation and commissioning of the 2X100 KW Diesel sets received from Canada under the Colombo Plan.
- (ii) Installation of one 50 KW and one 25 KW Diesel sets at Moirang. The installation was completed; Works for installation of similar sets at Thoubal also were taken up.

- (iii) About 25 miles of 11 KW lines including 500 KVA Step-up Sub-station at Imphal were constructed as also 10 miles of Low Tension line at Imphal and at Moirang.
- (iv) Service connections for 264 domestic consumers and 9 industrial consumers were given in Imphal area. Total number of domestic consumers came up to 1547 numbers and the number of industrial consumers came up to 66 on 31-3-60.
- (v) All the line materials, copper conductors, insulators and sub-station equipments-transformers, and other accessories were procured.

The total expenditure under the scheme during the year was Rs. 15.12 lakhs.

(c) SECOND HYDRO SCHEME AT LEIMAKHONG (Estimate cost Rs. 9.6 lakhs). The interconnecting 11 KV line between the old Power House and the New Power House was completed, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 1.6 lakhs.

(d) PILOT SCHEME FOR UKHARUL (Estimated cost Rs. 1.24 lakhs). The preliminary work of repairing the Diesel sets, construction of power house buildings, etc., was taken up.

During the year under report 1.32 million units were generated and 1.66 million units sold out. The revenue for the year was Rs. 2.70 lakhs.

XXII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL.—There was no change in the administrative set-up of this Department except for the appointment of one Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of Women and Children's Programme. Pre-extension Works of two Shadow Blocks at Bishenpur and Tengnoupal were started under two trained Block Development Officers. With these and other eight full-fledged Community Development Blocks including Special Multipurpose Block 10 Blocks were already in operation. The total area, population and number of villages that have been brought within

the ambit of the Community Development Programme at the end of the period under report are as under :—

Area in square miles	...	7,636
Population	...	4,73,530
Number of villages	...	1,475

SEMINAR AND TRAINING.—With a view to bring home the all pervasive and vital role of the Community Development Programme to the Officials of other Departments and to foster better co-ordination, an Intra State Seminar on Community Development, the 1st of its kind in this Territory, was held at Imphal, in August, 1959. It achieved a grand success. Another Study-cum-Training Camp of all Sub-Divisional Officers, Heads of Departments, Block Development Officers and District Officers was held during the year. A training Scheme for non-Official Block Development Committee Members was taken up and 199 Block Development Committee Members were trained in nine batches. To facilitate their understanding of the Community Development Programme, a small book entitled "Community Development and Our Block Development Committee" in Manipuri compiled by Shri S. M. Krishnatry, I. F. A. S., Additional Development Commissioner, was distributed to them. This Scheme would go a long way towards converting the Community Development Programme into a People's Programme. A party of 50 farmers drawn from all Development Blocks of Manipur was sent out for 'Bharat Darshan Tour' and it may not be out of place to mention that they learnt a lot from the World Agricultural Fair and important projects in other parts of India.

The following achievements—Physical and Financial—were made in the field of Community Development. But for the disturbed condition of law and order situation in Tamenglong and Mao-Maram Blocks, the achievements under this programme would have been much more significant. The salient features in different fields of Development activities are indicated in the following paragraphs.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.—Distribution of improved seeds, chemical fertilizers, improved implements, chemical pesticides and green manure seeds were the main features in this field. 373 mds. of improved seeds,

2,459 mds. of chemical fertilisers, 33 improved agricultural implements, 401 mds. of chemical pesticides and 282 mds. of green manure seeds were distributed to the agriculturists to increase food production. For educating the farmers in the improved techniques of agriculture 604 demonstrations were held on farmers' fields. 525 acres were brought under the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation. In 74 Gram Sahayak Training Camps, 4,158 village leaders were trained in improved techniques of agriculture. 1,367 fruit saplings and 1,006 pine apple saplings were distributed and 5,272 compost pits dug.

In the sector of Animal Husbandry, 73 improved animal and 150 improved birds were supplied to the public to improve local breeds. 1,285 scrub bulls were castrated and 586 cows artificially inseminated.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.—Performance in this field was good. Subsidies to the tune of Rs. 7.84 lakhs as against Rs. 3.91 lakhs of the previous year were given for construction and renovation of small irrigation channels, reclamation and terracing. In all, 521 miles of small irrigation channels were constructed and 195 miles of old ones renovated. 40,824 acres of land were brought under irrigation. 36,295 acres of virgin land were reclaimed of which 1,570 acres were terraced.

HEALTH & RURAL SANITATION.—159 drinking water tanks were excavated and 283 old tanks renovated as against 30 new tanks and 75 old ones of the previous year. 272 rural latrines and 245 soakage pits were constructed.

EDUCATION.—Grants-in-aid were given to 84 schools. 13 school buildings were constructed and 8 school buildings improved. Contributions for mid-day meals were given to 8 schools and furniture supplied to 226 schools.

SOCIAL EDUCATION.—78 Adult Literacy Centres were started and 5,255 adults including 933 women were made literate therefrom. 68 Youths Clubs, and 36 Farmers' Unions were started. 64 Mahila Samitees were formed. 3 Women's Groups were held and 150 women participated therein. 20 Balwadies were started and 1,042 children attended them.

COMMUNICATION.—Kutch roads of a total length of 234 miles were constructed and 243 miles of old ones improved. 70 culverts were constructed.

ARTS, CRAFTS & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.—Staff Subsidy was granted to 44 deserving Industrial Co-operative Societies and stipend was given to 47 trainees in different trades. 28 sewing machines and 8 dhenkis were distributed at subsidized rates. Subsidy for purchase of equipments was given to 36 Industrial Co-operative Societies.

CO-OPERATION.—40 Co-operative Societies of various types were formed and 1,410 members enrolled therein.

HOUSING.—9 Staff Quarters were constructed and improvement/repairing was done to 70 existing quarters.

PEOPLES' CONSTRUCTION.—The villagers are being gradually drawn into the programme in larger and larger numbers. They participate actively in the formulation and implementation of the programme so that they may, in future, carry on with the programme with Govt. participation. In every sector of the programme, they voluntarily contributed their mite either in cash or labour or kind. The value of people's contribution during the year amounted to Rs. 21.72 lakhs as against total Govt. expenditure of Rs. 24.33 lakhs on the programme.

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS
OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL
YEAR 1959-60 AS COMPARED WITH THAT
OF 1958-59**

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Heads of Development	C. D. Schemes		Special Multipurpose Blocks	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5
1. Block Head				
quarter	1.72	3.31	1.04	1.26
2. Agri. & A. H.	0.50	1.36	0.41	0.60
3. Irrigation & }	2.98	6.42	0.79	1.42
4. Reclamation }				
5. Health & Rural				
Sanitation	0.60	1.52	0.63	0.34

6. Education	0.50	0.97	0.06	0.10
7. Social Edn.	0.53	0.84	0.13	0.19
8. Communication	2.58	2.50	1.24	0.44
9. Arts, Crafts & Small Scale Industries	0.28	0.80	0.27	0.20
10. Housing	1.11	1.20	0.24(rural)	—
11. Co-operation	—	—	0.02	—
12. Misc.	0.14	—	—	—
Total	10.94	18.92	4.83	4.55
Cost of equipment & materials	1.45	.67 (C.I. sheets) .09 (Training of B. D. C. Members)		
Grand Total	12.39	19.68		

The figures in cols. 2 & 4 are audited and those in 3 & 5 unaudited.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.—Shingling of Kutcha roads and construction of bridges, culverts, river bunds and school buildings were the main features in this field. During the year under report, Kutcha roads of a total length of 19 miles against 13.2 miles of previous year were shingled; 16 bridges and 7 culverts against 6 and 1 of last year were constructed. 26 school buildings against 26 of previous year were constructed/improved and one pucca irrigation bund was constructed. A sum of Rs. 75 lakh was spent on those works as against Rs. 63 lakh of previous year.

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.—As the scarcity of drinking water supply in villages was still prevalent, this scheme was continued. In all, 58 full-sized new tanks as against 28 tanks of the last year, were excavated and 11 old tanks against 10 of the previous year renovated. 6 pucca water reservoirs against 8 ones of the last year were constructed. Expenditure to the tune of Rs. 84 lakh was incurred on the scheme as against the expenditure of Rs. 63 lakh of the last year.

XXIII. STATE TRANSPORT.

The Manipur State Transport continued to function as a State Transport Service carrying passengers and goods and to operate the Railway Out Agencies between (a) Manipur Road and Imphal and (b) Manipur Road and Kohima. Three deluxe buses, four ordinary buses and three mail vans were added to the fleet during the year. In addition twelve Bedford truck chassis, four power wagons and nine bus chassis were also purchased during the year and construction of bodies on them was in progress. On the 1st March, 1960 the fleet of this department consisted of the following :—

(i) Buses.	...	32
(ii) Load Carriers.	...	36
(iii) Mail Vans.	...	7
(iv) Station Wagons.	...	3
(v) Plymouth Car.	...	1
(vi) Jeeps.	...	1
(vii) Dodge Weapon Carrier.	...	1
(viii) Motor Cycle.	...	1
(ix) Power Wagon.	...	1

2. BUILDINGS.—One Chowkidar's shed was constructed and construction of Office-cum-Passengers' waiting room started during the year.

3. On the termination of the services of Shri R. L. Sethi, Shri S. Gourahari Singh, Secretary to the Manipur Administration, took over charge of the post of General Manager, Manipur State Transport on 5th December, 1959.

XXIV. IMPHAL MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPALITY.—There is only one Municipality in Manipur-namely Imphal Municipality, which had an original area of 1.20 Sq. miles. The limits of the Municipal area were extended during the year under review to cover a total area of 6.75 Sq. miles. Shri S. Gambhir Singh continued as the Chairman of the Municipal Board. The term of the present Board which was due to expire in April, 1960 was extended upto the end of March 1961 in view of (i) the extension of the area and (ii) the introduction into Manipur of the new Assam Municipal Act, 1956, which necessitated the preparation of new electoral rolls for the

extended area, a process involving considerable time. It is now expected that the next elections will be completed by March, 1961.

XXV. TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

The Manipur Territorial Council with Shri S. Larho as the Chairman continued to be in charge of most of the activities falling under Local Self Government. The following is the list of the 32 members serving in the Council during the year 1959-60.

	Chairman.
1. Shri S. Larho, B.A.	Member.
2. „ S. Bijoy Singh	„
3. „ N. Ibomcha Singh	„
4. „ M. Koireng Singh	„
5. „ Md. Alimuddin	„
6. „ Y. Yaima Singh, B.A.	„
7. „ W. Nimaichand Singh	„
8. „ H. Nilamani Singh	„
9. „ S. Chourajit Singh	„
10. „ E. Nadi Singh	„
11. „ Md. Amzed Ali	„
12. „ N. Temchou Singh	„
13. „ Kh. Chaoba Singh	„
14. „ Paokhohang Haokip	„
15. „ Paolen Haokip	„
16. „ Ng. Thoiso	„
17. „ Ng. Ragui	„
18. Smt. Akim Angnal	„ (Nominated).
19. „ R. K. Mukhara Devi, M.A.	„ (Nominated).
20. Shri Rishang Keishing, B.A.	„
21. „ D. Athuibo	„
22. „ Th. Chandrasekhar Singh	„
23. „ L. Kulachandra Singh	„
24. „ K. Borthakur Sarma	„
25. „ Th. Angou Singh	„
26. „ Kh. Itocha Singh	„
27. „ A. Thabi Singh	„
28. „ Kh. Heitombi Singh	„
29. „ T. Kundo Singh	„
30. „ D. M. Dev Sarma, M.A.	„
31. „ Kabipu Kabui, B.A.	„
32. „ S. Vungkhom	„

2. The following works/schemes were further transferred to the Council during the year.

- (1) Improvement of High School Libraries (Aided Private Schools only).
- (2) Improvement of teaching science in Secondary Schools (Aided Private Schools only).
- (3) Grants-in-aid to High Schools for general improvement.
- (4) Expansion of Girls' Education.
- (5) Primary Health Centres.
- (6) Four Mobile Van Units with vehicles, staff and equipments.
- (7) Sekmai Dispensary.
- (8) Hanship Dispensary.
- (9) Keihao Dispensary.
- (10) Dispensary at Chamu with buildings.

3. The receipt and expenditure of the Council during the year were as follows :—

	Receipt	Expenditure including advances and refunds.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Opening Balance from 1958-59.	5,07,129.84	76,00,339.28
2. (a) Receipt from Council's own resources.	2,22,789.50	
(b) Share of Revenue granted by the Central Government		
(i) Entertainment Tax	64,000.00	
[(ii) Motor Vehicle Tax	2,35,000.00	
(iii) L. R. Tax.	1,36,200.00	
(c) Grant from the Central Government	64,00,000.00	
3. Deposits etc.	1,69,318.62	
Total :—	77,34,437.96	76,00,339.28
4. Closing Balance at the end of the year.		1,34,098.68
Grand Total Rs.	77,34,437.96	77,34,437.96

XXVI. STATE TRADING.

The State Trading Organisation continued with Shri Th. Kalachand Singh as the State Trading Officer. No procurement of rice was made during the year since supplies were not forthcoming from within the State. This was due to the market rate being higher than the procurement rate of Rs. 11/- per maund of fine rice. Only 1,482 mds. of wheat were procured with a view to its re-sale locally at reasonable price in the event of abnormal rise in the price of the commodity. At the beginning of the year the stock position was 28,821 maunds of rice (old stock). Out of the stock 16,903 maunds were issued at an economic price for consumption of the public through fair price shops in October—November, 1959.

2. The State Trading Office does not carry on any trade but functions as an Agency for procuring rice and wheat at fixed rates out of funds made available by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and issuing them at economic prices either for internal consumption in Manipur or to allottees of the said Ministry outside Manipur when the stock is not required locally.

XXVII. STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

At the commencement of the year 1959-60, the State Transport Authority, Manipur, had Shri C.H. Naire, I.F.A.S., Deputy Commissioner of Manipur, as the Chairman and Shri J. S. Tingal, Additional Superintendent of Police, as the Secretary. At the end of the year the State Transport Authority consisted of the following members.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (1) Shri C. H. Naire, Deputy Commissioner, Manipur upto 10-4-60. | } Chairman. |
| and | |
| The Secretary (Law), Manipur Administration with effect from 11-4-60. | |
| (2) Shri J. S. Tingal, A. S. P. | — Secretary |
| (3) Shri S. Gambhir Singh | — Member |
| (4) Shri Lunneh | — Member |
| (5) Shri I. Gokuchandra Singh, Ex. Eng. | — Member |

The following routes continued to be in operation during the year.

Sl. No.	Names of the routes.	Mileage.
1.	Imphal — Dimapur	134
2.	Imphal — Mao	66
3.	Imphal — Moreh	68
4.	Imphal — Pallel	28
5.	Imphal — Thoubal	11
6.	Imphal — Yairipok	18
7.	Imphal — Kakching — Sugnu	44
8.	Imphal — Kakching	28
9.	Imphal — Mayang Imphal—Wabgai	23
10.	Imphal — Mayang Imphal	14
11.	Imphal — Churachandpur	37
12.	Imphal — Bishenpur	17
13.	Imphal — Ningthoukhong	21
14.	Imphal — Moirang	28
15.	Imphal — Kumbi	33
16.	Imphal — Lamlai	9
17.	Imphal — Kangchup	9
18.	Imphal — Ukhrul	44
19.	Imphal — Litan	24
20.	Churachandpur—Thinghat	20
21.	Imphal — Taupokpi	50
22.	Imphal — Khongjom	20
23.	Imphal — Wangjing	17
24.	Imphal — Sekmai	12
25.	Imphal — Nambol	9
26.	Imphal — Khrukhul	13
27.	Imphal — Pukhou	13
28.	City Buses Imphal area	8(about)
29.	Imphal — Khumbong	9
Total		827

XXVIII. SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES.

The Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes constitute the backward classes of Manipur. The former consists of a population of 1.94 lakhs and the latter of less than twenty thousand. The allotment of funds for Scheduled Tribes' welfare and Scheduled Castes' welfare during the year 1959-60 were Rs. 31,65,000/- and Rs. 65,132/- respectively. The Scheduled Tribes welfare scheme is divided into two sectors. One is the Central Sector under which a grant of Rs. 16,00,000/- was given and the other is the State Sector under which another grant of Rs. 15,65,000/- was provided. Brief reports under each sector are given below:—

SCHEDULED TRIBE (STATE SECTOR).

Against an allotment of Rs. 15,65,000/- the total expenditure was Rs. 16,27,346/-. The allotment and expenditure under each head are given below:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
1. Agriculture	50,000/-	72,000/-
2. Animal Husbandry	35,000/-	63,000/-
3. Discretionary Grant	25,000/-	25,000/-
4. Aid to Voluntary agencies including Adimjati technical Institute	2,50,000/-	4,13,000/-
5. Irrigation and Reclamation	80,000/-	78,000/-
6. Housing	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-
7. Cottage Industries	50,000/-	24,000/-
8. Tribal Welfare Estt.	50,000/-	75,000/-
9. Public Health	1,20,000/-	1,00,000/-
10. Education	1,85,000/-	1,96,802/-
11. Communications	3,80,000/-	3,15,000/-
12. Medical	1,40,000/-	1,18,391/-
13. Misc. Development of Tribal Art and Culture	1,00,000/-	47,153/-
	<hr/> 15,65,000/-	<hr/> 16,27,346/-

Achievements under the different schemes mentioned above are as given below :—

1. **IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.**—31½ miles of Irrigation canals in hill areas were constructed and these canals supplied water to the fields which were not getting water sufficiently for cultivation; 200 acres of land were reclaimed.

2. **HOUSING.**—The Scheme was to construct 200 houses by giving a subsidy of Rs. 500/- in the form of C. I. sheets per house. The target was fully achieved. 200 houses were constructed.

3. **COMMUNICATIONS.**—Under communications, 26½ miles of jeepable and non-jeepable roads were constructed. 1265¾ miles of existing bridle paths were maintained and 7 bridges were constructed. Four rest houses, namely at (1) Mombi in Tengnoupal area, (2) Nungsai in Churachandpur Sub-Division (3) Ngamphabung in Jiribam Sub-Division and (4) Phungyar Phaisat in Ukhrul Sub-Division, were constructed and two other Rest Houses, one at Imphal and another at Imol in Tamenglong Sub-Division were under construction.

4. **PUBLIC HEALTH.**—Under this Scheme, 62 water tanks were constructed and arrangements for water supply through pipes at two important hill centres—Kangpokpi and New Churachandpur—were taken up.

5. **EDUCATION.**—Eighty Hindi Schools which were opened in previous years continued functioning. 290 special scholarships were given to Scheduled Tribe students. 19 teachers' quarters, 14 school buildings and 12 hostels were constructed. National Days were observed in 150 schools. Two Social Service Camps were organised and 5 Community Centres were opened, 37 books in Tribal Dialects were produced, 19 Schools and 21 Hostels were given grants-in-aid and 5 High School and 5 M. E. School buildings were constructed.

6. **ADIMJATI TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.**—This institute which was established in 1956-57 expanded its activities during the year under review.

7. **INDUSTRIES.**— 3 Weaving Centres and 2 Carpentry Centres opened in the previous year continued to work actively. Rs. 7,278/- were made available to the Centres for further improvement and one more Weaving Centre was being started.

8. **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.**—Under this Scheme, one Veterinary Dispensary Building, one quarter for Doctor, two quarters for Field Assistants and one quarter for Chowkidar were constructed at Khoupum valley. The Dispensary started functioning. Payment for construction of Dispensary Buildings at Jiribam and Tadubi was also made.

9. **AGRICULTURE.**—The Demonstration-cum-experimental Farm at Maram, Tengnoupal, Jiribam and Thanlon which were established in the previous year continued functioning. Construction of buildings at Tengnoupal and Thanlon area was completed. The Farm areas were extended by reclaiming and terracing additional plots.

10. **MEDICAL.**—5 new Dispensaries were started in Tribal villages—Langjaphai, Nungsai, Chingai, Lamlong Khunjao and Kuilong in cooperation with the Tribal people. A sum of Rs. 35,000/- and 75 bundles of C. I. Sheets were given. Medicine, equipment and furniture were supplied to all these Dispensaries. A grant of Rs. 45,000/- was sanctioned to upgrade Phaisat Dispensary to a Hospital and Rs. 4,890/- for construction of a kitchen. A Grant of Rs. 500/- each was made available for improvement of Karong and Chamu Dispensaries.

Free Distribution of Medicine was effected and medicines for Rs. 5,000/- were distributed. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 1,40,000/- under this Scheme Rs. 1,18,391/- were spent.

11. **ART AND CULTURE.**—Due attention was paid to development of Arts and Culture. A sum of Rs. 6,709/- was incurred in the purchase of articles and books which were considered useful for preservation of Tribal Arts and Culture.

TRIBAL WELFARE (CENTRAL SECTOR).

The allotment and expenditure is shown below :—

	Allotment	Expenditure
1. Shifting Cultivation Control Scheme.	4,00,000	1,40,000
2. Special Multipurpose Block	6,35,000	4,63,000
3. Additional Rehabilitation of Tribal Families.	3,00,000	2,79,000
4. Communication.	2,50,000	1,20,000
5. Weaving.	15,000	30,044
	<hr/> 16,00,000	<hr/> 10,32,044

Details of achievements in terms of targets are given below : -

The Agricultural Demonstration-Cum-Experimental Farms at Nungba and Tingsong continued to function. Another Agricultural Demonstration-Cum-Experimental Farm was started at Phaisat for reclaiming and terracing about 10 acres of land.

300 acres of new land at Tingsong Area, 453 acres at Phaisat area, 400 acres at Jiribam and Tingsong area had been reclaimed and terraced through the agency of tribal cultivators for demonstration purposes.

Construction of Farm building and fencing of Tingsong Farm were completed.

INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT BLOCK.—The S. M. P. Block at Tamenglong continued to be active under the Development Commissioner. Details of the achievements and expenditure have been given along with that of other Development Blocks under the report on "Community Development".

ADDITIONAL SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF TRIBAL FAMILIES.—Under this Scheme 588 acres of land were terraced for paddy cultivation. 110½ miles of irrigation canals were constructed against the physical target of 100 miles of irrigation canals and 478 acres of land were reclaimed for horticulture.

CONSTRUCTION.—The Tadubi Kharasom road was improved and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,20,000.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY.—The construction of buildings for the training Centre in Weaving at Chandel was completed and also purchase of equipment and appliances was made. The Centre started functioning.

SCHEDULE CASTE (STATE SECTOR).

A provision of Rs. 65,000/- was made for development of Education, Housing, Public Health, Communications and Medical Services. The allotment and Expenditure during the year 1959-60 are as given below :—

	Allotment	Expenditure
1. Education	Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 16,800/-
2. Housing	Rs. 25,000/-	Rs. 25,000/-
3. Communication	Rs. 3,000/-	Rs. 2,625/-
4. Medical and Public Health	Rs. 4,000/-	Rs. 8,810/-
5. Cottage Industries	Rs. 18,132/-	Rs. 6,750/-
Total	Rs. 65,132/-	Rs. 59,985/-

The achievements are given below :—

1. **EDUCATION.**—Two new L. P. Schools were opened and construction of school buildings and 2 teacher's quarters was completed. Radio Sets were supplied to each of the seven Community Centres; 581 books were supplied to the seven Community Centres at the rate of 83 books per Centre. The Adult Literacy Centres which were opened at seven Scheduled Caste villages continued functioning. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,260. Forty scholarships were given to the Scheduled Caste boys.

2. **HOUSING.**—Under this Scheme 50 houses were constructed with the aid of the Government subsidy of Rs. 500/- per family. The subsidy was given in the form of five bundles of C. I. sheets per house.

3. **COMMUNICATIONS.** Construction of three miles of road was taken up and completed.

4. **MEDICAL.**—The Dispensaries at Sekmai and Andro were improved and a sum of Rs. 1,000/- was given to the two Dispensaries for fencing of the compounds. Steps to have one Dispensary at Khurkhul village was taken up and a sum of Rs. 7,000/- was sanctioned. Accordingly construction of building was started and was in progress. Spraying of D. D. T. at the Scheduled Caste villages was continued as usual and also free distribution of medicine was made.

5. **COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.**—Sericulture—Six Weaving Demonstration Centres were established in the Scheduled Caste villages and continued functioning. The scheme for opening 6 carpentry centres was held up due to non-availability of suitable Carpentry Instructors. Tools and Equipment for the Centre have been purchased.

XXIX. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

The Employment Exchange Office was started at Imphal in the year 1957 to give every possible assistance to both Employers and Employment Seekers. The main function of the Office was two fold (a) Extension of Employment Services and (b) collection of Employment Market Information.

Physical achievements under items (a) and (b) above in comparison with those of the previous year were as under.

	58-59	59-60
(a) (i) Registration	8238	— 26201
(ii) Submission	4929	— 9806 (449 women)

(b) (i) The Employment Market Information Service was started in 1959 with 46 employers in the public sector and the number of employers increased to 68 by the end of 1959-60.

(ii) The employment situation was that the number of registrants of non-skilled categories was heavy while that of skilled registrants was small. There is a scarcity of technical personnel.

XXX. STATISTICAL BUREAU

With a view to assisting the Administration in intelligent economic planning and building up and maintaining a Store-house of ready informations on different aspects of the State's Economy, the Manipur Administration established a Statistical Organisation as a project under the Second Five Year Plan. It started functioning in the year 1958. Since then, the Bureau has expanded its activities. The early stage of its existence was devoted to examining the extent and quality of statistical data that were available with the various departments of the Administration. This study brought to the forefront important gaps in the availability of data. In order to fill these gaps through sample surveys, the Bureau would be opening a Survey Unit during 1961-62.

2. The Finance Secretary, Manipur Administration continued to be the Administrative Secretary and Head of the Department during the year under report. The Statistical Officer continued to be the Head of the Office and Technical Officer and he was being assisted by the Deputy Statistical Officer.

3. The nature of work done by the Bureau during the period under report is described below:—

- (i) The Bureau has been continuing collection, compilation and verification of statistical data in order to make the available data up-to date and reliable.
- (ii) PUBLICATION—A "Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics March 1959" assembling all essential serial statistics has been brought out and arrangements for bringing out "A Statistical Outline of Manipur, 1959" are being made.
- (iii) EVALUATION CELL.—The Bureau has been undertaking the functions of the Evaluation Cell for accurate and timely submission of periodical reports relating to the progress of Tribal Welfare Schemes.
- (iv) STATISTICAL WORK RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT OF BLOCK AREAS.—The functions of the Administrative Intelligence Unit for accurate and timely submission of reports/returns and also for on-the-spot verification of such reports have also been undertaken by this Bureau and Officers of this Bureau visit Blocks for sample verification and for giving guidance to Progress Assistants.

APPENDIX I.
SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN EXPENDITURE.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development.	Plan outlay (original, see foot note).	Plan Outlay 1956-61 (Revised)	Expenditure.		
			1958-59 (actual) including Territorial Council.	1956-59 (actual) including Territorial Council.	1959-60 (estimated) excluding Territorial Council.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.					
(a) Agricultural Programme :					
Agricultural Production .	11.21	13.52	1.52	3.12	4.71
Minor Irrigation. .	—	12.20	—	—	1.11
Total Agriculture.	11.21	25.72 ✓	1.52	3.12	5.82
Animal Husbandry .	4.50	7.32	0.71	1.18	1.18
Forests .	3.81	3.63	0.61	1.90	0.53
Fisheries .	1.50	12.11	0.13	0.31	0.70
Co-operation .	6.00	2.30	3.61	6.81	1.92
Miscellaneous (Agricultural Statistics) .	1.00	—	—	—	—
Total (a).	28.02	51.08 ✓	6.58	13.32	10.15
(b) National Extension Service and Community Projects (now Community Development) .	87.12	70.54 ✓	12.18	24.05	19.10
Total—I.	115.14	121.62	18.76	37.37	29.25
II. IRRIGATION & POWER.					
Irrigation .	10.00	—	—	—	—
Power .	100.00	45.00	6.56	11.70	16.55
Total—II.	110.00	45.00	6.56	11.70	16.55
III. INDUSTRY & MINING.					
Village and Small Industries..	25.00	13.06	1.28	1.65	3.87
Total—III.	25.00	13.06	1.28	1.65	3.87
IV. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.					
Roads .	200.00	186.72 ✓	14.08	58.89	39.04
Road Transport. .	20.00	26.54	3.52	9.95	10.18
Tourism .	—	2.20	—	—	0.12
Total—IV.	220.00	215.46	17.60	68.84	49.34

	2	3	4	5	6
V. SOCIAL SERVICES.					
Education	60.00	73.06 ✓	7.57	12.77	4.43
Health (including Village Water Supply).	35.00	54.44 ✓	4.18	12.22	10.50
Welfare of Backward Classes	75.00	79.87 ✓	14.40	39.12	16.87
Social Welfare	—	1.91	0.44	0.63	0.47
Housing	8.00	12.91	3.00	5.91	3.00
Total—V.	178.00	222.19	29.59	70.85	35.27
I. MISCELLANEOUS.					
Statistics	2.00	0.62	0.08	0.08	0.24
Plan Publicity	3.00	2.63	0.40	0.45	0.75
Municipality	5.00	4.53	2.13	2.53	—
Total—VI.	10.00	7.78	2.61	3.06	0.99
GRAND TOTAL .	658.14	625.11	76.40	193.57	135.27 ¶

Foot Note :—It is presumed that in respect of Union Territories no cut was applied on the original outlay.

¶ (i) This figure excludes amount yet to be adjusted in March final accounts of the P. W. D. by the Accountant General, Assam in respect of Roads, Buildings and Power which is open till the end of 30th September. The estimated amount for this adjustment is Rs. 6.64 lakhs.

(ii) The allotment for the Territorial Council for plan Scheme during 1959-60 and the expenditure incurred are given below. This is not included within the total amount of Rs. 135.27 lakhs shown in Col. 6.

	ALLOTMENT	EXPENDITURE
(1) Education	16.89 lakhs	13.15 lakhs
(2) Health	4.67 „	0.81 „
(3) Animal Husbandry	1.20 „	0.47 „
(4) Civil Works Roads	11.16 „	5.10 „
	33.92 lakhs.	19.53 lakhs.

